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Vol. XXI. No. 51 — DELIA, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1939 — $1.50 Per Year. Five Cents a Copy

To our many farmer friends of the Delia district, we offer

Hearty Christmas Greetings

May the New Year be for you and yours a happy and prosperous one

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Season's Greetings!

In appreciation of your patronage during the past year, we wish you all

A Merry Christmas
and
A Happy New Year

KENNEDY DRUG CO.

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To Our Many
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NORTH SIDE GARAGE
PAUL KILLIAN and KASPAR KEMPF,
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Crown Lumber Co., Ltd.
WISH YOU
A Merry Christmas
AND A
Happy and Prosperous 1940

ROBERT BATTLE, Agent,
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Season's Greetings!

To Our Many Friends and Patrons
THE QUEEN'S HOTEL
DELIA, ALBERTA

STAN. WALKER, Proprietor — ALEX. VAN HAAREN, Manager

W. D. FITZSIMMONS
AGENT FOR
General Motor Products and
Massey-Harris Agricultural Implements
Wishes his Numerous Customers
A Merry Christmas and
A Prosperous New Year

Minutes of the M.D. Council of Lambton

The Council met at Delia on Saturday, December 2nd, at 2:00 p.m. All councillors were present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and, on motion of coun. Cole, were adopted.

A letter was read from the Hanna Municipal Hospital, asking for a settlement of arrears of requisitions. This matter was fully discussed, and it was moved by coun. Carter that in view of the uncertainty of crop prospects for the year 1940, that no agreement be entered into between the Municipal District and the Hanna Municipal Hospital in regard to the arrears of requisitions, and that the Hanna Municipal Hospital be paid any amounts as they are collected. Carried.

The secretary was instructed to write to the Department of Municipal Affairs asking for information regarding taking title to all land in arrears of taxes that are not occupied by the owners.

Inspector Frame and Mr. J. E. Blore, representatives of the Drumheller School Division, interviewed the council re payment of old requisitions and were informed that this municipality would probably pay about $2 000.00 on the old requisitions, as well as paying up the balance of the 1939 requisition. Moved by the Reeve that $2 000.00 be paid on the old requisitions, and that the balance of the 1939 current requisition be paid to the Drumheller School Division. Carried.

Horace Martin interviewed the council re the leasing of the S.E. 20-31-17-w4. On motion of coun. Dunfield that this land be leased to Horace Martin for $35.00 cash for the year 1940. Carried.

Geo. H. Edgley interviewed the council re proposed payment for services as returning officer for the year 1940. Moved by coun. Farwell that the returning officer be paid $25.00, and $5.00 additional for each hospital election where a vote is necessary, instead of the rates as set out in the minutes of Nov. 4. Car.

Willis Rosin interviewed the council, explaining that he had made application to be taken on under the Higher Group Rehabilitation scheme and had been refused. The secretary was instructed to take the matter up with the Minister of Health, Dr. W. W. Cross.

The application of Wm. Demtruk, Delia, to have his land taken out of the Village of Delia assessment and put in the assessment roll of the municipality, was again reviewed. The secretary was instructed to write to Mr. Demtruk asking him to make application to the Village of Delia for a reduced assessment before making application to have the land transferred to the municipality.

G. Long interviewed the council re the arrears of taxes on the S.W. 35-31-18-w4. Moved by coun. Dunfield that coun. Carter and Mr. Long investigate this case at the secretary's office, looking up old files and try to arrive at some settlement. Carried.

A letter was read from the office of the Deputy Minister with references to correspondence in connection with the moving of the secretary's office to Delia. Moved by coun. Carter that the question of moving the municipal office from Craigmyle to Delia be put on the agenda of the next annual meeting of the ratepayers of this municipality. Carried.

Moved by coun. Cole that the S.E. 32-33-16-w4 be leased to G. O. Clayton for $25.00 cash, payable in advance. Carried.

Moved by coun. Dunfield that the application of J. F. Hall for Old Age Pension be approved. Carried.

Moved by coun. Dunfield that $32.00 road work done by W. Hall and applied on taxes on the W½ 11-32-17-w4, be deducted from the share of the crop to be turned in on taxes on the above land and applied on W. Hall's relief need account. Carried.

Moved by coun. Cole that the municipality take title to S.E. 3-33-16-w4 as soon as permissible under the Tax Recovery Act. Carried.

Moved by coun. McNair that the Drumheller hospital bill of R. M. Simons, amounting to $52.60, be paid. Carried.

The secretary was instructed to write to the Department of Municipal Affairs for permission to sell the buildings on the S.W. 9-33-16-w4.

A letter was read from the Stettler Municipal Hospital District stating that the account of Miss F. J. Gordon had been paid.

A letter was read from Dr. Key stating that as the return for his work during the past three months had been very disappointing, he was planning to accept a position as assistant in a mining camp practice until the matter of a medical contract had been brought before the ratepayers at the next annual meeting.

An application for consolidation of taxes was received from C. A. Coughlin acting for Hector estate. The Secretary was instructed to write to Mr. Coughlin informing that the application for consolidation would be accepted only on the condition that the payment on consolidation and the current taxes amounted to as much or more than the proceeds of one-fifth of the current crop.

A letter was read from Mr. G. H. Ross, former secretary, expressing thanks for the farewell tendered them and wishes for renewed prosperity in the district.

The application of C. S. Schafer to have the interest cancelled on his 1936-1938 seed and feed relief was refused.

The Secretary was instructed to purchase a new Municipal District Act for the Returning Officer.

A letter was read from H. N. Ross protesting against the use of a shallow ditch near the Springwater School which extends to the grade on the main road to Delia. The Secretary was instructed to write to the Springwater School Board asking them to take this matter up and have it rectified.

The Secretary was instructed to make some payments on outstanding Mothers' Allowance, Old Age Pension and Indigent Relief accounts.

The monthly statement was read.

Moved by coun. McNair that a further order of fifty iron stakes be purchased for the Delia Cemetery and also that henceforth anyone doing work around plots in the Delia Cemetery must first interview a member of the Delia Cemetery Committee. Carried.

(Continued on page 8, Column 5).

Greetings!

We send our good wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Prosperous New Year, with this expression of appreciation of your Patronage.

We hope to merit your continued confidence.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
I. J. OLSEN, Agent
Twin Elevators No. 1 and No. 2

To Wish Our Many Patrons
A Merry Christmas
and
A Happy New Year

THE CITY CAFE

Fallow v.s. Non-Fallow

Lethbridge Experimental Station Weekly Letter.

During recent years a few careful wheat farmers in the moderately dry areas of southern Alberta have discontinued summer-fallowing, and are growing wheat continuously on their dry land wheat farms. They have met with fair success, especially in the last few years and this has caused a number of farmers to consider abandoning summer-fallowing, if one can judge by the inquiries received at this Station regarding yields on land where grain has been grown continuously for a number of years. These farmers were interested not only in the actual yields secured but, in addition, they wish to know what might be expected if the same field was planted to grain every year for a long time.

Fortunately, the need for such information was anticipated many years ago, and in 1912 a field at this Dominion Experimental Station was set aside to be seeded to wheat each year. Also beside this field are two more of the same size, where summer-fallow and wheat have been alternated. These fields have received their respective treatments for 28 years, and the average yield per acre for that period has been 11.6 bushels on the field that produced wheat continuously each year, and from wheat planted on summer-fallow, on the adjoining field, 25.0 bushels per acre. This year the yield on the continuous wheat field was 16.8 bushels, and the yield on the summer-fallow was 33.3 bushels. For the last three years when weeds were not an important factor, the average yields on these two fields has been 14.2 bushels per acre on the field planted every year, and 25.2 bushels for the grain planted on summer fallow. It will be noted that in both the long time average and during the last three years, the summer-fallow has produced twice as much as the continuous wheat. It is perhaps needless to state that no manure or fertilizers of any kind has ever been applied to these particular fields.

The factor of yield is not the only one to consider. Obviously, the elimination of the summer-fallow would greatly reduce the danger of soil drifting, and on loose top clay or sandy soils this is extremely important. In fact, it is so important on sandy soils in drier areas that there is little question that such lands should not be summer-fallowed.

Another factor is that of weed control. Some farmers who are growing wheat continuously have succeeded in keeping their farms quite clean. The field on the Experimental Station that has been seeded to wheat every year became contaminated with wild oats at one time, and the practice of delayed seeding was followed for four years which met the situation. A patch of Canada thistle also established itself, and it was necessary to block fallow this patch for two years in succession to eradicate the thistle in the field. In recent years only surface cultivation has been practiced on this land, and the crop has remained comparatively clean.

The relative cost of producing a bushel of wheat with fallow and non-fallow farming would likely vary with each individual farmer, depending on moisture conditions, the equipment he has, the amount of land he must farm and the seasonal distribution of his labour. Where binders are used, the cost and difficulty of harvesting low yielding crops is an important reason for growing wheat only on fallow, but where combining is practiced, the factor of harvesting is not nearly so important. Actually the cost of producing a bushel of wheat with continuous cropping or with fallowing, may be found to be so nearly the same that soil erosion and weed and insect pest control may become the deciding factors in determining the use or non-use of the fallow.

Already soil drifting has caused a number who are located on difficult soils to grow a crop every year for soil protection. However, weed control may become decidedly more difficult if fallowing is abandoned, especially if persistent perennials establish themselves. This is a factor that may be much more important than is now realized, and should be given serious consideration before a decision is made to discontinue the use of the fallow.

THE BOARD OF THE
Drumheller Municipal Hospital
District No. 3

ANNOUNCES THE SALE OF SPECIAL CONTRACTS to those persons who are not taxpayers in the hospital area, and are desirous of obtaining the $1.00 per day rate, and reduced rates for special services at the hospital in Drumheller. Sale of these Contracts will commence immediately and will continue until midnight, the **29th day of February, 1940.** Price of these Contracts will be $10.00. They will be effective for a period of twelve months from the 1st day of January, 1940.

Any further particulars desired may be had from the undersigned.

L. WILSON, Secretary-Treasurer.

Test Your Crops

Thousands of farmers are making more money because they are growing a true-to-variety crop of a recommended variety, but it is difficult for the farmer to determine whether his crop is true-to-variety unless he has it tested. The "Crop Testing Plan" will do this free.

See the nearest Searle Agent for particulars.

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The Most of the Best for the Least
D. H. CAMPBELL

Season's Greetings!

To our many Friends and Patrons
WE WISH YOU A VERY
Merry Christmas and A Happy and Prosperous New Year

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Live And Let Live

Upon the terms of settlement subsequently, will depend the success or otherwise of the war in which Canada, along with the rest of the British Empire and France are engaged in a mortal combat to rid Germany and the world of Nazidom and all that that dread word entails.

Not only is it essential that Nazism be uprooted in Germany but such provision must be made that it cannot in future successfully rear is ugly head again in Germany or in any other country of the world. Unless safeguards against this danger are erected when the war is over the conflict will have been in vain.

Hence the importance of the terms of settlement which will be imposed upon the vanquished by the victors and the measures which must be provided, by mutual agreement among the peace loving countries of the world to make a repetition of the German experiment, either in that unhappy country or elsewhere, dangerous and impossible.

That implies that the terms which the Allies may impose upon Germany must not be inspired by any vengeful motive. Even though it may entail some sacrifices on the part of the democracies, a conquered Germany must be given every opportunity to rehabilitate herself, to maintain her self respect in the eyes of the rest of the world and reinstate herself financially and commercially as an industrial power, but as a democratic one in which her people have restored to them the right to live their own lives, "Live and let live" must be the guiding principle of the terms of settlement. Otherwise there will be no guarantee against the outbreak of another conflagration within a decade or a generation or two. A Germany crushed to the will will always be the seed for a future harvest of death.

Fortunately this belief is gaining ground among the democratic peoples and there is every evidence, unless sentiment changes in the meantime, that some such policy is likely to evolve when the peace council table when the time comes to decide what the outcome of this war shall be — writers, some of them of international repute are sounding this scheme, though necessarily with differing approaches and different solutions of the problem.

* * * *

Peace Desired

The objective of this war is to get rid of the Nazi regime, not only for the sake of the German people themselves but to ensure the protection of the freedom-loving people of the democracies.

This raises the question whether or not the German people want to be saved from the hideous doctrine and practices of Nazism in which they are now enmeshed. They do, if Hermann Rauschning, former president of the Danzig Senate, in a stirring appeal to his compatriots in his own country is correct and they do their share in getting rid of this menace of Hitlerism, which appeared in a recent issue of Die Zukunft, published in Paris.

Now in exile, Herr Rauschning writes: "The German people bear no responsibility for this crime (the invasion of Poland). The German people desire to live in peace and in friendship with their neighbors . . . Unaware that to-morrow the whole world may be arrayed against the rule of the mailed fist, unaware that this war must lead to utter ruin and destruction of the German people, millions of men and women in the Reich have but one thought: 'Put an end to it, we've had enough.'

"You Germans in the Reich must do your share. We appeal to you not to stand by idly. Officers and soldiers, we appeal to you: Not another shot. Workers in factories we appeal to you: Cease work. We appeal to the sincere members of the National Socialist Party: This catastrophe isn't what you fought for—Hitler's policies lead to disaster. A determined nation is invincible. Tyrants may execute thousands but they cannot slaughter millions."

* * * *

Authority Needed

If Herr Rauschning has accurately interpreted the temper of the great majority of the German people, there will be no internal difficulty in disposing of the problem of self-government in the Fatherland. Perhaps take the form of a federation of German states, as suggested by Harold Nicholson, writing in the October issue of Nineteenth Century and After, London, in which he says:

"It is not fantastic to suppose that a new German Empire could be created on a federal basis with its capital in Vienna and with the former German states enjoying local autonomy. Everything possible, including the restoration of the Hapsburgs and of some other dynasties, should be done to safeguard the self-esteem and happiness of this Fourth Reich. Its economic future should be assured by a customs union with a Danubian Federation in the East."

But no matter what is done in Germany herself it will be imperative for the democracies to set up some form of international authority, with sufficient force that its decisions are enforced, to prevent any recurrence of what has been happening in the past few years, either in Germany or any other country in the world.

Wolf And Lamb

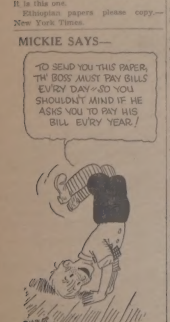
Italian Paper Comments On Russia's Invasion Of Finland

Comment on Russia's invasion of Finland by one of Italy's leading journals, the Telegrafo in Rome:

If there is any example of international politics now in which the issues are most clean, in which the figure of the aggressor and that of the victim are well defined, in which the eternal truth of the ancient dialogues between the wolf and the lamb find the clearest reincarnation, it is this one.

Ethiopian papers please copy.—New York Times.

MICKIE SAYS—



Altitude Affects Bees

Gentle At Sea Level They Turn Vicious At 7,200 Feet

Bees that are docile and meek at sea level become hot-tempered and vicious when released at high altitudes, experiments made by the College of Agriculture of the University of California indicate.

The best test occurred when a swarm of Caucasian bees were shipped from virtually sea level to the University of Wyoming at Laramie, which is at an altitude of 7,200 feet. The Caucasian bees established themselves in California as an unusually gentle strain.

Within a week after their arrival at Laramie, Professor C. H. Gilbert and his colleagues reported that they had become most violent and vicious.

Judge Rules Trailer Taxable

A trailer, though it has no motor, is a "motor vehicle". Furthermore, it is subject to taxes just as the family auto, according to Judge Paul Barns, of Miami circuit court. Judge Barns' decision said that inasmuch as a glider is one form of an airplane, so a trailer is a form of automobile.

Paper In Ancient Times

Paper was made by the ancient Egyptians, the Greeks after Alexander, and later the Romans, by overlaying thin strips of the stem or pith of the papyrus plant at right angles. Soaking, pressing and drying followed.

Canadian butter exports amounted to 5,128,000 pounds in 1936.

No man marries a woman unless she has a dowry in Ceylon.

Surrendered Her Interests

Nazi Regime Allowed Russia To Take Over Baltic States

A recent statement of German war aims announced the intention to expand German borders to the limit of Germany's historic interests. It sounds strange in view of the surrender of Germany's historic interests in the Baltic States to Soviet Russia.

If the statement is not meaningless it indicates Germany may have a plan for dealing with Russia in the event of a hoped-for victory over Great Britain and France.

If any country ever had an historic interest anywhere, Germany had one in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. Yet that interest was surrendered so completely that the German people evident in those countries for centuries are forced to move out and settle in Germany, leaving most of their property behind them.

Estonia and Latvia were conquered in the 13th century by the Knights of the Teutonic Order who established themselves as the ruling class. Although sovereignty of the states changed hands from time to time from Sweden to Poland and finally to Russia, the Teutons always retained their privileges.

They were the land-owners, the merchants, the bankers, the industrialists. Germans also occupied leading positions in Lithuania.

The Russian revolution and the subsequent liberation of the three states from Russian rule destroyed most of the privileges of the Germans but only after German forces were defeated on the ground in 1919. Many Germans in the former high positions, however, escaped the wrath of the liberated Letts, Estonians and Lithuanians and fled with their wealth and carried on business. Now instead of attempting to restore the historic German interest the Nazi regime surrenders the last remaining traces of it.

A Hazardous March

When Scarlet-Coated Men Brought Law And Order To Western Prairie

Sixty-five years ago a little band of scarlet-coated men completed a historical 1,000-mile march across the then largely unknown vastness of the prairies. It was one of the longest marches ever made by an organized force in the history of the British race. They did it in the course of time to bring law and order into a country that was being opened to the settler and the farmer, that was to become through the years one of the greatest of famous wheat granaries, with cities and towns springing to life on its broad and fertile plains.

Three hundred men made that trip in 1874. To-day there are only three of that original number still living. To-day the memory of this gallant band of Mounted Policemen, who pushed their intrepid way into a far and unknown area, was fittingly sner in a ceremony at Royal Canadian Mounted Police headquarters in Regina. A bronze commemorating the courage of these men was unveiled by one of the originals of the contingent, Inspector A. Jukes.

The years pass swiftly, and we tend to forget brave men who helped make our present nation. We should not forget the service and sacrifice of those who came before us to this western country. This tablet and the Mounted Police barracks will help us recall the courage and fortitude of the swift-riding men in scarlet of these prairies a land of law and order recognized as such throughout the world. — Regina Leader-Post.

Notices Are Official

Necessary To Protect Butterflies Of Monterey Area In California

Winter visitors to the famous Monterey Peninsula of California need not be surprised if they chance upon signs reading, "Any person caught molesting the butterflies will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law."

These notices are not a joke—they are official, and mean just what they say. For the butterflies are prized residents of the Monterey area, and the city of Pacific Grove at the tip of the peninsula, has an ordinance guarding their welfare. So far as known, these are the only butterflies in the world with police protection.

London And The Country

Small Boy Gives Children's View Of Evacuation Scheme

A small boy with a thin, freckled face and a suit several sizes too large for him, summed up the children's view of the whole of the evacuation scheme to a Daily Sketch writer. During the break at the village school the children were racing round all at the back. As he hurtled into me and shouted a cheerful "Sorry, mister," I caught him by the arm and asked: "How do you like it here, after living in London?" "Not arf," he replied. "Why, in the country it don't hurt when you fall over."

Rice is grown more widely and used more extensively than any other foodstuff.

Norway has enough grain to feed its people until the 1940 harvest.

Two men out of each million live to a ripe old age of 105.

Hitler's Plans

Reported To Have Considered Russian Alliance In 1934

Herman Rauschning, former president of the Danzig Senate, in a new book recently published quotes Adolf Hitler as stating as far back as 1934 that he would bring a possible alliance with Russia as a by trump card".

Rauschning, one of the many fugitives from the Nazi regime living in England, attracted wide attention last year with his book "The Revolution and Destruction", published in North America as "The Revolution of Nihilism."

He calls his new work "Hitler Speaks" and bases it upon his notes of conversation with the chancellor in the years when the National Socialist party was achieving power in the Reich.

The writer says that in 1934 Hitler told him he was considering a Russian alliance and dismissed Poland but that he recognized the risk of Russia becoming dominant.

"That is the real danger," Hitler is quoted as saying. "Either you go with them all the way or you leave them strictly alone. The danger for us is that they will succeed and lose our identity as a nation."

In other passages Rauschning says Hitler discussed adding Austria, Bohemia, Moravia and western Poland to the Reich—years before these things happened—and of them formulating the plan for breaking up an alliance of Poland, the Baltic states, Hungary, the Balkans, the Ukraine, the Volga Basin and Georgia.

Hitler told him, Rauschning said, that his agents could cripple the United States by revolution, split Canada so far and chiefly as food, but its demonstrated possibilities in industry make significant the fact that manufactures should be maintained and variety is produced elsewhere; if there is a superior sample anywhere it was not exhibited at the international show.

Canada did well at the Chicago show, as usual. Grand championship ribbons for other classes of exhibits, including livestock, may be shown proudly in many parts of the country. There is nothing new in this, but it is well to stress the fact that in all farm produce the Dominion is prepared to compete on equal terms and win. In view of wartime demands upon Canadian soil, this is reassuring.—Toronto Globe and Mail.

Crude Oil Production

More Than 95 Per Cent. Of Output Comes From Turner Valley

Crude oil production in Canada during the first nine months of the year totalled 3,737,137 barrels compared with 5,341,568 barrels in the corresponding period of 1938, Mines Branch figures show. Of this output came from the Turner Valley field in Alberta.

Canada came into prominence as a crude oil producer only within the past three years, according to the Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa. The bureau pointed out that Turner Valley would become an important producer of petroleum was realized in June, 1936, when a large flow of high-quality crude was struck in Turner Valley Royalties well. Other wells were drilled in rapid succession and by the end of 1937 were producing crude oil, and 17 others were being drilled for oil.

Intensive development and exploration of the Turner Valley region has been continued throughout 1939, with the result that 87 wells were in production during the month of October, and drilling for oil was under way in 20 others. Gas is found almost chiefly in the southern part of the field, but interest in the north is also keen. Drilling is being extended northward from the south end of the field and southward from the northern end of the field. Additional wells have been prorated in order that the output would not exceed the demand, and recently the allowable production of Turner Valley was reduced from 26,000 barrels to 20,000 barrels daily.

Many Uses For Plastics

Estimating current plastics "production in the United States at more than 160,000 pounds a year, A. R. Pitcher, general manager of E. I. du Pont's Nemour's plastics division in Boston, said plastics now are being made to simulate bone, horn, ivory, semi-precious stones, wood, metal, and scores of other common materials.

Air-Conditioned Cars

Mechanism Is Simple But Still Regarded As Luxury By Many

The New York Times says: The first air-conditioning system for automobiles has been announced. Imagine the modern kitchen with its electric refrigerator transferred to the car, with separate cooling and heating units in an air duct built into the rear seat, a fan to draw heated or cooled air through the duct and fit-ted to air-out doors and roof and we have the system in essence.

Simple as the mechanism is when thus reduced to its skeleton form, it is a marvel of engineering to equip an automobile in this fashion. To carry along one's private climate, made to order—we mean to have denied the "I" of comfort on the road.

Improving Their Time

Lonesome Wives In England Are Attending Technical Schools

Technical colleges in some parts of England are finding their classes enlarged by lonesome wives whose children have been evacuated or whose husbands have gone to the war. The women find time hangs heavily and they turn to the colleges to give study but to help relieving club atmosphere there. A case in point is the Southeast Essex Technical College, where domestic science classes are now crowded with adult pupils. Cookery, housecraft, dressmaking and tailoring are the subjects in demand.

History In Reverse

Many generations have derived satisfaction from the history of Hans. "The Little Hero of Haarlem," who saved the land from flood by holding his finger in a hole in the dyke. Perhaps, says the New York Sun, a companion hero is about to emerge in the person of a boy who broaches the dyke to save the land from an invader more dreaded than water.

A Veteran Mountie

Frank W. McKenzie, 83-year-old pioneer who, as a member of the old North West Mounted Police, drove Queen Mary, then the Duchess of Cornwall and York, about Banff, Alta., in 1901, when she and King George visited Canada, died recently at his home in Calgary.

The Trans-Siberian railroad is 10,000 miles long, and is the world's longest.

The province of Honan, China, has a city called U.

The Wheat Crown

Alberta Appears To Have A Corner On This Recognition

The world will have trouble in taking the wheat king's crown from Alberta. Francis Lloyd Rigby, who won the sceptre last year at the Chicago International Hay and Grain Show, carries it again this year. In the last 21 years of competition Canada has been victorious 17 times.

Mr. Rigby farms in the Wembley district of the province, and is a worthy successor to Herman Trelle, of the same neighborhood, who was a five-times wearer of the crown. Saskatchewan, Manitoba and British Columbia also have enjoyed this royal distinction, but with Alberta it seems to have become something of a habit.

Other growers have gone to Canada. The oats king also dwells on an Alberta farm, while the rye crown will rest for a year in British Columbia. In Ontario reposes the soy bean emblem of supremacy. This is a comparatively new grain in Canada so far and chiefly as food, but its demonstrated possibilities in industry make significant the fact that manufactures should be maintained and variety is produced elsewhere; if there is a superior sample anywhere it was not exhibited at the international show.

Canada did well at the Chicago show, as usual. Grand championship ribbons for other classes of exhibits, including livestock, may be shown proudly in many parts of the country. There is nothing new in this, but it is well to stress the fact that in all farm produce the Dominion is prepared to compete on equal terms and win. In view of wartime demands upon Canadian soil, this is reassuring.—Toronto Globe and Mail.

Bankers See Canada Well Prepared For War Demands

Bank of Montreal Reports Assets at New High Mark, With High Proportion Liquid

Canada's advantageous position as regards economic resources, agricultural and industrial productivity, and financial reserves was emphasized at the 122nd annual meeting of the Bank of Montreal by Huntly R. Drummond, the president. And in this connection special significance attaches to the references of both Mr. Drummond and Jackson Dodds, joint general manager, to the expansion of the bank's assets to $1,025,000,000 a new high in the bank's experience and a record for Canadian banking.

In his opening remarks Mr. Drummond declared that "our first aim must be to assist to the limit of our ability in winning the war" and "in filling our role as a source of supply to Great Britain", he declared "we should see to it that there shall be no excessive profits." He suggested fair prices for wheat and other farm products and for manufactures should be maintained and urged the government should have the full support of business and public opinion to prevent a vicious circle such as that in which the cost of living and wage rates endlessly pursued each other in the last war.

Government Controls

Referring to various measures of control by the government, looking to the more efficient prosecution of the war, Mr. Drummond suggested that all control regulations should be regarded as temporary expedients to be abolished at the earliest possible moment — this "to avoid sending ourselves with a view perpetuating autocratic bureaucracy contrary to the true basis of democracy for which we are now fighting." He urged the adherence as far as practicable to a "pay-as-you-go" policy and curtailment of public expenditures, with special needs no longer given first place.

He mentioned the words as emphasizing the growth of national unity; these were the visit of Their Majesties and the recent election in the Province of Quebec in which the attitude of those with French background had so definitely been demonstrated.

Assets and Commercial Loans

The bank's strong liquid position with quick assets of $742,600,000, representing 78.29 per cent. of all liabilities to the public drew the special attention of Mr. Dodds in reporting for himself and his fellow general manager, G. W. Spinney. This ratio of liquid assets he said did not indicate a reluctance on the part of the bank to make loans to business — a frequently heard claim—for unfortunately the bank's readiness to lend to creditworthy borrowers did not affect their disposition to apply for loans, the demand for commercial loans being dependent on the state of trade and the prospects of profitable uses of borrowed money.

Dealing further with this situation Mr. Dodds observed that while the demand for commercial credit had thus remained on a relatively low level, the potential supply of credit had been increased as a result of the policy of monetary expansion which the Bank of Canada had pursued since its establishment in 1935. "We have consequently had no practical alternative to enlarging our holdings of securities. In this way, of course, our operations with those of the other banks have been the means of making the central bank's policy effective."

As to business conditions he said the physical volume was congratulations that "during the first nine months of 1939 than in the corresponding period of 1938. During August and September the index has been higher than in any parallel months in recent years. Dealing with the results of the bank's operations for the year covered by the report, he mentioned the increase in profits of $64,000, the total for the year being $3,462,000 after the payment of Dominion and Provincial taxes of $1,198,000 an amount equal to over 41 per cent. of the dividend payments to shareholders.

Ontario Health Report

Five Per Cent. Decrease In Provincial Death Rate From 1937

Hon. Harold J. Kirby, Ontario Minister of Health, reported that a five per cent. decrease from 1937 was noted in the provincial death rate for 1938. The decrease was due largely to the decline in deaths from influenza.

Of 86,890 deaths reported, diseases of the heart, arteries and kidneys contributed 36.2 per cent., with most occurring at ages more than 70 years. Cancer caused 10.6 deaths or 12.1 per cent. of the total.

There were 618 deaths from influenza compared with 1,659 deaths the previous year. Pneumonia reached a new low with 1,237, a rate of 3.1 per cent. per 100,000 population. The highest preventable death was registered at ages of 20-49 years and this is of special interest", Mr. Kirby said. "The tuberculosis death-rate is now but one-fifth of what it was at the beginning of the century. Despite this remarkable development, over two-fifths of the deaths from tuberculosis which occurred in 1938 were at ages under 50 and over one-fifth were at ages 20-49. These remark tuberculosis as still a public health problem of first importance."

Infant mortality declines to a new low at 49.6 per 1,000 live births. There also was a new low maternal death rate—3.8 per 1,000 live births.

Books and magazines for the troops are arriving at a Red Cross depot in London at the rate of 2,000 a day.

There is a wonderful lot of truth in the old saying that "a still tongue makes a wise head."

Import Is Necessary

Canada's Production Of Red Clover Seed Less Than Requirements

Because Canada produces about 4,000,000 pounds of red clover seed annually and Canadian production averages slightly over 3,000,000 pounds every year, it is necessary to import seed from other countries. The shortage is frequently increased by the export of Canadian seed. How well the imported seed stands Canadian winters depends on the country of origin, and consequently the Division of Forage Plants at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa tests all imported seed of this nature.

The results of the past 15 years show that over 20 per cent. of red clover seed from the Northern United States is frost-killed while only 2 per cent. of the seed from Northern Europe; over 36 per cent. from Great Britain, and over 55 per cent. from Southern Europe. Under the same condition, Canadian red clover seed is over-killed from 10 to 15 per cent.

In order to identify red clover seed sold in Canada, seed from South-America, Italy, Africa, and Turkestan is dyed 10 per cent. stained red; from the United States, one per cent. blue; from Great Britain, one per cent. black, and all other imported seed, one per cent. green. Canadian-grown seed is not stained and may be identified accordingly.

Improvements in automobiles cannot furnish them with horse sense, so it is up to the driver to furnish it, and use it.

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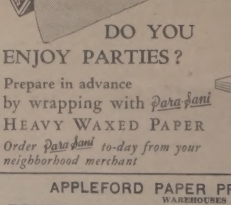

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Every Idea Examined

British Invention Board Takes No Chances On Missing Useful Devices

During the world war someone offered the British government a chemical which, he said, would freeze clouds solid. Guns could then be mounted on the clouds, to ward off airplane attacks.

So many ideas of this specific gravity were sent in that the authorities got to skimming them over rather hurriedly, perhaps missing a few that had some actual value. The story is still current in Britain that in 1915 a gunner submitted a device for plotting the course of attacking aircraft to increase the accuracy of anti-aircraft fire. In 1916 he was finally permitted to demonstrate, and the gadget performed so effectively for altitudes up to 16,000 feet that it was adopted forthwith, helped to repel the last big German air raid of the war.

In World War II the British are taking no chances of missing the useful needle among the preposterous straws of the haystack. In the Ministry of Supply an Invention Board has been set up to collect and consider, not only ideas submitted directly to Government departments, but also those sent to manufacturers or who have found their influx of suggestions quadrupled since the war started. Some British ideas:

Decoy lighting to deceive enemy airplane pilots.

Artillery shells which, on landing, would open and release venomous snakes.

Artillery shells filled with gravel which would spray muddy water No. Man's Land, make good footing for attacking infantry.

Training gulls to spot submarines. (During War I, the British did try to train seals to hunt submarines).

A huge beam of "black light" to block out the moon, thus deny moonlight to nocturnal air raiders.—Newsmagazine Time.

Whistling Swans

Migrating Swans Rest In Elk Island National Park

Among the large numbers of waterfowl reported to have congregated on Astotin Lake in Elk Island Park, Alberta, this fall were several wild swans. This is of particular interest to bird lovers and conservationists as only two kinds of swans occur in North America, the whistling swan and the trumpeter swan. The former is by far the more common, and it is more than likely those seen in Elk Island Park were whistling swans, so named because of their vocal powers. This noble bird nests in the sub-Arctic and passes through the northern parts of Canada during the fall and spring on its journeys to and from its wintering grounds located in the southern United States and on the Pacific Coast.

Other waterfowl observed in Elk Island Park this fall were flocks of snow geese, white thousands of wild ducks. Although best known as a fenced wild animal preserve, where great herds of buffalo and elk are maintained, the park is an outstanding bird sanctuary. Ducks of many kinds find shelter and excellent breeding-grounds along the shores of the park lakes. Among other bird residents blue herons and sharp-tailed and ruffed grouse are often noted.

Some More Economies

Radio Announcer In Germany Tells How To Save Linens

A woman announcer on the Berlin radio recently advised housewives of women to practice the utmost economy with soap, towels, bedclothes and other domestic linen.

"It is not necessary to use pillow cases," said the announcer. "Just put the pillows under the sheet without any cases. That will do just as well.

"And it is not necessary to dry your dishes. Wash them well and let them dry in the air. That will economize on tea cloths.

"Why use tablecloths in peasant households? Peasants formerly used to eat off the table. Let them do so again!"

Music Of Finland

Magnificent Composition Of Sibelius Has Stirred All People

A contributor to the Christian Science Monitor says: "Most of us know nothing about Finland except that she produces foot racers and pays her debts." But surely quite as many as are aware of these distinguishing characteristics of that country think of her and the "Finlandia" of Sibelius together. That magnificent piece of music has stirred people in all parts of the world profoundly. They can understand fully why its playing was not allowed in Finland under the Czarist regime and they cannot help feeling that the national spirit it expresses is unconquerable.—Edmonton Journal.

The parks of Canada are the home of the world's largest herds of buffalo.

Official tests have shown that red cedarwood from British Columbia is immune to attacks of fungus.

Paraffin wax can be made harder than steel by subjecting it to a pressure of 200,000 pounds a square inch.

English Channel Tunnel

Undertaking Halted 60 Years Ago For Fear Of French Invasion

Construction of the long-discussed tunnel under the English Channel linking Great Britain and France is likely to be one of the first big allied post-war undertakings of the French public works minister, Anatole de Monzie, disclosed.

Addressing the chamber of deputies during debate on his ministry's budget, De Monzie said the French government during recent days had obtained a promise of support "in principle" for the scheme from a "high British personage." He would not reveal who that person was.

He also announced the French government was taking the first step toward building a railway across the Sahara desert by constructing a trunk line to tap the Manzaza mines in French North Africa.

"I cannot promise you that I am going to construct a tunnel under the channel and a trans-Sahara railway," the minister said. "However, I willingly concede that it is necessary to consider the post-war period and that there is sound reason for placing the tunnel at the top of the list of great works to be undertaken at that time. During recent days I obtained from a statesman of high principle for this plan from a high British personage who has cherished this idea.

"Regarding the trans-Sahara railway, my contribution can consist only in construction of the trunk destined to facilitate exploitation of the Manazza mines. However, this plan is in process of realization and will be a favorable result in the economic development of our North African regions."

Britain's and French bonds tightened by the stress of war, interest in the tunnel scheme has quickened in both sides of the channel during recent weeks.

Construction of such an underwater artery actually was started more than 60 years ago but was halted by the protests of Victorian isolationists who feared a French invasion.

Raoul Dautry, French transport specialist and former director of the French state railways, once listed the following arguments in its favor:

1. The nature of the subsoil would make its construction relatively easy.

2. Its cost, estimated at about 6,000,000,000 francs (about $150,000,000), would be less than the money needed to build three ships of the line.

3. In case of war 150 trains could go through each way daily, transporting two divisions with full equipment.

Scots Won Out

Will Be Allowed To Fight In Their Native Dress

The London correspondent of the Ottawa Journal, says:

Scotland has won the first big battle of this war.

At the War Office are certain military authorities who affect to scorn what they regard as barbarous survivals. They proposed—as they did last war, without success to abolish the Highland kilt. They had two flanks to their frontal attack on the treasured "garb of Old Gaul", that the kilts are antiquated garment totally unsuitable to modern campaigning. Which is entirely erroneous so far as the unsuitability is concerned; a kilt is the most comfortable wear for any soldier. Second, that there is a shortage of tartan material; which is, or was, partly true.

But the Scots—Lowlanders even now—fiercely resent Highland wear—have gone right over the top about any such damnable innovation, and through a little Scots representation in the Cabinet and also to Viscount Gort, V.C., our C-in-C, the pseudo-high-brows have been handily defeated. Our fighting Jocks have gone to the war in their proper uniform. And the Germans will find that "the ladies from Hell" are just as stuff as ever.

According to estimates, in England, one in every five persons over the age of 40 suffers from rheumatism.

A bottle is said to be able to dispense with food for three years.

THE MASTER MINDS BEHIND THE ROYAL NAVY

Taken at a meeting of the Board of the Admiralty in session at the Admiralty, this photograph shows the master minds who guide the destinies of the Royal Navy. Left to right around the table are: Mr. Geoffrey Shakespeare, M.P.; Rear-Admiral H. M. Burrough; Vice-Admiral T. S. V. Phillips; Admiral of the Fleet Sir Dudley Pound; Sir Sidney Barnes; Mr. Winston Churchill; Sir Archibald Carter; Admiral Sir Charles Little; Rear-Admiral R. A. Fraser; Rear-Admiral G. B. Arbuthnot; and Captain A. U. M. Hudson, M.P.

A Great Time Saver

Value Of Trans-Canada Airlines To Business Is Apparent

It may be we are slow to realize the extent to which Trans-Canada Air Lines has revolutionized communications in this country. Distance literally has been conquered, when one can leave Ottawa to-night and have luncheon to-morrow in Vancouver. The post office department sends us a gay circular to make it plain that this transformation applies to His Majesty's mails quite as effectively as to His Majesty's subjects.

It is a long, long step from the old days when letters went by stage coach. Nowadays, air-mail letters go from Ottawa to Montreal in 50 minutes, to Toronto in an hour and 45 minutes, to Winnipeg in seven hours and 20 minutes, to Saskatoon 10 hours and 50 minutes, to Victoria in 14 hours and 40 minutes, to other points in Canada and the United States with corresponding speed. These are elapsed times from airport to airport. To them must be added a reasonable allowance for collection and handling at one end, delivery at the other, and still there is a startling saving over old systems, particularly if the "special delivery" stamp is also availed of.

Day and night, "faster than the wind," at more than three miles a minute, Trans-Canada planes serve Canada. Nothing is more certain than that there will develop off the main line of Trans-Canada branches reaching into parts of the country not now so served. What this all means to business, to social contacts, need not be emphasized—it is apparent.—Ottawa Journal.

Has No Connection

Authority On Influenza Says It Is Not Linked With War

In an interview released by the United Hospital Campaign, Dr. Thomas Francis, Jr., authority on influenza, denies any association with the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, declared that there was no evidence of any connection between Influenza and war. "I believe," he said, "that the epidemic of 1815 occurred during wartime by pure coincidence. Look at the American Civil War. For four years men were huddled together in camps at a time when we had no such things as disinfectants or antiseptics. Yet there was no influenza. On the other hand, in the epidemics of 1847 and of 1889 and many others there were no wars."

Sperm whales have a left nostril only. For some unaccountable reason, the right nostril and its passage have become suppressed.

South Africa has taken over all the molasses in the country to be used as rations for its defence troops.

Should Look To Future

Lord Tweedsmuir Urges Canadians To Study After War Problems

Canadians must seriously address themselves to thinking out certain problems that will come with the war's end, Governor-General Lord Tweedsmuir said in an address to the executive committee of the Canadian General Council of the Boy Scouts Association at Ottawa.

"After the last war we were too late," said His Excellency. Boy Scout training should be related to the solving of youth problems at the end of hostilities.

"Canada's future was in the air, he said. "Closer unity of Canada is largely a matter of the air—of newspaper and radio. At the end of the war Canada will be at the very top in the air, in the world."

Graduation was expressed by His Excellency that Scout membership in Canada had passed the 100,000 mark, an objective he set when he became Chief Scout as he began his term as Governor-General of Canada.

Liquid History

Is What British Cabinet Minister Called The Thames River

Rt. Hon. John Burns, the first working man to attain Cabinet rank in Britain, recently celebrated his 81st birthday. As a master of repartee he has had few equals. When asked how he reconciled his acceptance of a Ministerial salary of £2,600 a year with a former declaration that no man should have more than £500, he retorted: "That's the trade union wage for the job. Would you have me a blackleg?" He has long had a great love and knowledge of London. Once when showing a party of Americans round town one of them remarked that the Mississippi was a much larger river than the Thames, and that, in fact, the Thames was not a river at all. The Mississippi is a river," agreed Mr. Burns, "but the Thames is liquid history."

A Good Answer

When Benjamin Franklin proposed in May, 1787, that the session of the Constitutional Convention be opened with prayer, he was asked to explain the reason for his request. "If a sparrow cannot fall without God's knowledge," replied the great philosopher-statesman, "how can an empire rise without His aid?"

In Close Co-operation

Air Secretary Sir Kingsley Wood told the British House of Commons that the closest co-operation exists between the admiralty and air ministry in efforts to nullify the German mine campaign. The relationship between the two ministries "leaves nothing to be desired," he said.

We've been using the same desk 15 years and every day we find a new place on it to lose something.

Three Democratic Kings

Rulers Of Norway, Denmark And Sweden Are Tall Men

Commenting on the three kings who recently met in Stockholm to talk over their common problems, a writer in the London Daily Sketch observes that all three are very tall men: King Christian of Denmark, for example, towers to a regal height of six feet nine inches. His brother, King Haakon, of Norway, is the shyest of the three and he refuses to be attended by plain-clothes men or Royal guards. He began his career in a democratic way—as cadet in a Danish warship, scrubbing the decks like any ordinary sailor. King Haakon gets a modest grant of £60,000 a year from the Norwegian State. King Haakon hates pomp. When his subjects see him strolling quietly in their busy lift line he likes it. One gesture there is more genuine respect than in the loudest acclamations of trained cheer-leaders". In the spacious streets of Copenhagen, the cleanest city in Europe, everybody knows King Christian, and, provided you have a reason, almost anybody can talk to him. King Christian's courage is well known. On one occasion he helped to rescue the crew of a French steamer off the coast of Greenland, a feat for which he was decorated by the French Government. King Gustav is the best linguist of the three. He speaks English, French, German and Norwegian in addition to his own language. King Gustav is the only monarch who obstinately refused to wear his Crown—even at his Coronation.

Missed His Train

Although Pilot Made Very Speedy Trip From The Yukon

Pilot Sheldon Luck, of the Yukon Southern Air Transport, was taking a good-natured razzing from his fellow fliers. He made what was believed to be one of the fastest long distance flights in northern history to catch a train—and he missed it.

The pilot took off from Whitehorse in the Yukon in an attempt to get his mail load aboard a train at Kamloops, B.C. He covered the 1,100 miles in four hours and 45 minutes, an average speed of 231 miles an hour. But the train had pulled out of the station when he landed.

Hoped To Locate Fortune

California Man Relied On Sensitive Instrument To Aid Search

When the needle of a doodlebug gets excited, the mechanism's operators feel a jump in their pulse, too, for it means that gold may be buried right under the spot where they stand. A doodlebug is a very sensitive apparatus. It is supposed to have an affinity for metal, a sixth sense that holds great promise of riches.

Back in 1865, a $250,000 treasure belonging to Juarez, the Mexican liberator, reputedly was buried in California. Now one Henry Jones, assisted by a doodlebug, is leading an expedition fired with the conviction that the device has located the fortune. The doodlebug says that the treasure is nestling beneath the parking lot at the famous Hollywood bowl. Mr. Jones and his optimistic aides have been digging there for some time.

When they started their excavation, the prospectors noticed that the first few feet of earth removed increased the doodlebug's interest. The needle behaved as though it had suddenly received a shot in the arm. The diggers dig frantically. Then they went a pick. "Oh, boy," thought the diggers. "It's a chest." "But it wasn't. The "clank" came from a sewer pipe.

The shovels kept on, and the doodlebug suddenly took a new lease on life. The needle gyrated more rapidly, and the workers speeded their efforts. Alas! Nothing but a common dollar watch, with a dollar's metal case glinting puckishly up at them.

Mr. Jones has carried on, though, and the last bulletin from the bowl had him down about 25 feet. He expects to reach the treasure at almost any moment. By the time this appears in print, he may have reached it. We hope so.

It would be good for our cynicism.

Most Reliable Method

Farmers Can Tell Age Of Cow By Her Teeth

Farmers use several methods in telling a cow's age but perhaps the most reliable is by noting the appearance, development and wear of her permanent teeth which are fully developed at five years of age. They lie have eight incisor teeth. They are all in the lower jaw, the centre pair sometimes being called the "nippers." Next to these comes the first intermediates, then the second intermediates, and finally the corner teeth.

At birth a calf has two or more incisors and after the first month, eight small teeth appear temporarily. They are temporary and are replaced gradually. By the end of two years, the middle pair, or pincers, are replaced by permanent teeth. By the six months to a year later the permanent first intermediates are cut, being fully developed as a rule at two years of age. At three and one-half years the second intermediates also cut. They are cut level with the first intermediates and begin to show wear when the cow is four years old. At from four and one-half to five years the corner teeth are replaced by permanents, and by this time the cow has a full set of permanent incisors.

Between five and six years, the pincers become levelled, the first and second intermediates are partially levelled and the corner teeth begin to show wear. The arch shaped row of incisors now begins to lose its contour. Between seven and eight years, the pincers are definitely worn; from eight to nine the intermediates and by ten years the corner teeth are likewise shorter, and by twelve years the arch of the teeth becomes particularly straight. Meanwhile the teeth have become triangular with spaces in between and show increasing wear with advancing age.

Helps Weather Predictors

Little English Blonde Quite Necessary To Royal Air Force

Anita Loos proved more than a year ago that gentlemen prefer blondes. To-day it's just as true to say that the R.A.F. prefer one blonde, and she's in England. She's a genuine one, too, with the same beautiful natural yellow hair in the country, and it's long and flawless. Her name, although it won't do any body any good to know it, is Lillian Chapell and she's the little helper to the R.A.F. weather predictors. Every so often she cuts off 12-inch strands of her hair and ships them to the R.A.F. meteorological station. Some of it is kept there and the rest is flown to the men in France. One strand at a time. Miss Chapell's hair is used in the hydrograph, an instrument that measures the humidity of the air.—Toronto Telegram.

Just One Example

One automobile works now produces in a single day as many trucks as the entire British army possessed when war broke out in 1914. The car was cited as one of the most striking examples of the manner in which the problem of adjusting peacetime industry to wartime purposes has been solved.

Pedestrians in Shanghai, China, have been warned that if they break the new traffic rules they will be fined.

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"U-BOAT HOTEL" WHERE BRITISH KEEP GERMAN PRISONERS

These interesting pictures show the "U-Boat Hotel" in Northern England, to which captured German sailors and airmen are sent for safe keeping. Barbed wire entanglements are stretched about the place. Life in camp is not unpleasant, as shown in the one picture.

Eskimo Live Peacefully

Natives Of Northern Canada Know Nothing About War

With Canada at war there are some 7,000 ardent "pacifists" in the northern regions of the Dominion completely aloof from the war effort. As a matter of fact, the Eskimo population known nothing about the war and historically is probably the world's most unwarlike race, according to two outstanding authorities on those northern people.

The Eskimos, say Major D. L. McKeand, chief of the Dominion Government's annual Eastern Arctic patrol, and Right Rev. A. L. Fleming, Anglican Bishop of the Arctic, are survivors of the patriarchal age, and because they have no tribes, they have no nationalism.

Eskimo life is based on the family unit rather than on the tribal unit. Eskimos live in small groups, moving about the vast expanse of snow, ice and tundra. Their quarrels are family disputes rather than clashes of rivalry between different tribes or different peoples. An Eskimo just cannot understand war, and it is a pacifist of temperament and tradition.

The war holds few fears for the Eskimo. His natural habitat is unlikely to become a battlefield, since Arctic ice floes could defeat the most powerful navy and Arctic blizzards and the biting cold and the shifting snow drifts could rout an army. There is no forage for soldiers, no fuel to be had.

War touches the Eskimo hunter in only in a way he can understand —economically. When he brings his fur catch to the white trader he has news to exchange for such necessities of life as matches, rifle ammunition, flour and household goods, it is beyond his understanding to find that he must pay more for them than usual for fewer goods in return. He knows nothing of a wartime decline in world fur values and a sharp increase in commodity prices.

At present, fur prices are holding up pretty well, but commodity prices are rising. Some distress might come to the Eskimo if the price of fur, his one stock in trade, should drop.

Eskimos hear little of the war. Some have radios, but mostly for the white man's music. Few ever see the air in the white man's tongue means nothing, but if there are isolated Eskimos who want to enlist to fight for the King, it would be a long and lonely journey out of the Arctic to join up. Too, the Eskimo physique is of such that he remains healthy only in the northland.

Missed Her Work

Life In Zoo Affected Health Of Germany's War Elephant

She served her country loyally throughout the last war and in peace performed her duties nobly, loving her work so much that when ill health made it hard for her to serve and was retired, her heart broke and resultant ill health made it necessary to end her life.

That is the story of Jenny, the elephant who fought with the German army on the Western Front in the last war. The fact that her career was the time when she was pressed into service to help haul guns and the 38 tons of gun into position 75 miles from the French capital.

After the war she was returned to the Sarrasni Circus where she gave regular performances for more than 10 years and helped to haul circus equipment between shows. This year, when the circus began its scheduled road trip, Jenny was left behind. She was given the Red Cross because she was considered too old to bear the rigors of the trip and the heavy work. But she still has work to do, and it is said her grief affected her nervous system and heart to such a degree that it was necessary to shoot her.

Finished The Work

Story From Bermuda About Princess Louise And Negress

The story of how Princess Louise finished the work of a negress woman was retold when news of the death of Queen Victoria's daughter was received. The anecdote runs like this:

While Princess Louise's husband, the Marquess of Lorne, was Governor-General of Canada, they went to Bermuda for a visit in the early 80's. A royal reception was being proferred and the princess set out for it on foot.

Feeling thirsty, she stopped and asked for a glass of water at the home of a negro woman named McCarthy, who was ironing a shirt for her husband to wear at the reception.

"You'll have to wait until I finish this shirt," Mrs. McCarthy told the princess, who had not revealed her identity.

Princess Louise replied: "You get the water while I finish the shirt." So she did, before telling the amazed woman who she was.

The shirt is still a treasured possession of the McCarthy family.

U.S. Plants Fish Eggs

Just in case mother nature didn't do right by codfish, haddock, flounders and pollock, the United States Bureau of Fisheries planted more than 7,000,000,000 fish and eggs in North Atlantic coastal waters last year.

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

More than 600 Danish nurses asked to be sent to the Finnish war front with a Red Cross ambulance. Sixteen were chosen.

The British public already has purchased more than £21,000,000 ($83,000,000) in defence bonds and war savings certificates.

Australian employers who dismiss employees called up under the Commonwealth's compulsory training plan will be prosecuted by the defence department.

Alberta ranchers will be enriched by the sum of approximately $175,000 as a result of the 1940 cattle quota to the United States, stockmen estimated.

The Paris municipal council decided to change the name of Moscow St. to Helsingfors St. The council was barred Communist members of the council from attending its sessions.

United States Atlantic coast grain elevators hold more than 13,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat, most of which probably will be shipped to the United Kingdom.

The national executive of the Canadian Red Cross has voted a grant of $5,000 to be forwarded to the national commissioner, Dr. F. W. Routley, now in England, for use in Finland.

Congregation of All Saints' Anglican church, Ottawa, paid tribute to one of its most faithful members, the late Sir Robert Borden, Canada's wartime prime minister, when a stained glass window was dedicated to him.

To cure people of "war worries a mental specialist has opened a hospital, Ingfield, England. Patients will receive a simple form of mental drill which will enable them better to face difficulties, said Dr. F. Kennedy, one of the sponsors.

British Women Volunteers

Warm Tribute Is Paid To Workers By Dowager Lady Reading

Warm tribute is paid to British women volunteers by the Dowager Lady Reading in a report describing the evacuation of women and children as "the greatest movement of people ever undertaken in this country."

Lady Reading, chairman of the Women's Voluntary Services for Civil Defence, reveals that in September more than 90,000 volunteers were enrolled, bringing the total since June, 1938, to almost 500,000. In London alone 13,000 were interviewed during September, and sometimes as many as 1,000 being dealt with in one day.

"The immense movement of the people," the report states, "presented enormous difficulties owing to the fact that it began without any holiday at the time the evacuation order was given.

"It should be remembered, however, that in an operation of this nature, it is always the difficulties of which most is heard. Recent reports from the country show that at this date although a percentage of school children have returned, great numbers of them for school age have been happily absorbed into the receiving areas."

Opportunity For Farmers

Large Supply Of Bacon Needed To Meet British Demand

It is to be hoped that Canadian farmers respond to the opportunity now offered to them of becoming Britain's main source of bacon supply.

Greatest expansion in hog production will probably take place in Alberta. The additional freight cost of moving grain from that province to market, as compared with other provinces, increases the advantage to be gained by marketing grain in the form of meat. One pound of the latter live weight is the equivalent to approximately four to five pounds of grain. Any very large advance in grain prices would tend to lessen that advantage.

But at the present time western farmers can afford to feed not only barley and oats, and low-grade wheat, but the highest quality of wheat. And wheat prices will have to rise to a very considerable extent before it becomes unavailable as a feed for nine cent hogs.—Financial Post.

Think For The Children

Automobile drivers should remember that when children cross streets and roads that they are very likely to stop or turn back to look at or pick up something, and the drivers should give them a good wide margin of safety and not depend upon them walking straight ahead. So give the children plenty of time and space, and allow for them changing their minds or miscalculations. Protect the children.—A. L. Potter, Independence, Kansas, U.S.A.

The only time a driver may pass to the right of a car going in the same direction is when the other car is making a left turn.

So abundant is iron ore around Kropna, Jugoslavia, that every one of its 120 inhabitants is a blacksmith.

Bidders on boats navigating rivers of Portugal are longer than the vessels.

Searching For New Types

Young Plant Wizard Wants To Produce Different Tomatoes

C. E. Mighton, of Guelph, Ont., is a young plant wizard who has set himself to perform a real feat of legerdemain—two of them, in fact. He has determined to be the Burbank of the tomato.

This young lecturer at the Ontario Agricultural College promised to reach into his scientific hat and pull out a bigger, redder, juicier tomato than any now grown in Canada, and present it to the catsup preservers and tomato juice squeezers of Western Ontario.

He promised to reach into another hat and pull out a little, round, firm tomato, more prolific than any grown in Canada, and present it to eastern Ontario canners who have been looking for a tomato that won't go soggy in a can.

"There'll be no hocus-pocus or 'abracadabra' about it," said Mighton, talking to a group of visitors to the Canned Foods Association of Ontario convention at the King Edward Hotel. "We are working along strictly scientific lines, and I think we are meeting success.

"Once you have found the characteristics you want it takes from six to nine generations to fix them," he said. "At O.A.C., we grow two generations a year, one outside and one in the greenhouse, so it will take three to five years to fix our variety once we find it."

He believes he has found the little round tomato that will remain as firm as a plum when preserved. I'm not saying I have," he hastened to amend, "but often my plant wizardries have been highly publicized, only to flop, so there will be no announcement until this one has been proven."

HOME SERVICE

STEADY YOUR NERVES WITH FRESH INTERESTS

Banff Hot Springs

Have Been Famous For More Than Half A Century

Famous for more than half a century for their therapeutic qualities, the hot mineral springs of Banff National Park are still a popular attraction. According to the Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa, a total of 83,945 persons made use of the bathing and swimming facilities at these springs during the period April 1 to October 31.

Among the most radio-active waters on the North American continent, the hot springs of Banff have earned a world-wide reputation by reason of their curative properties. There are four main springs—the Upper spring, the Kidney springs, the Middle spring, and the Cave and Basin springs. The Kidney and Middle springs have not been developed but at the Cave and Basin and at the Upper springs fine outdoor swimming pools and modern bath-houses have been constructed. The springs issue from the ground the year round with temperatures varying from 85 to 115 degrees Fahrenheit, and the average flow of the four chief springs has been estimated to be in excess of 40,000 gallons an hour, or almost a million gallons a day.

More than eight and one-half million tons of salt are mined in a year in the United States—half in dry salt and half in brine.

After a difference of opinion in a democracy it needn't pause to bury its dead.

Barges are the homes of more than 60,000 residents of Tokyo.

Bird Banding

Tagging Of Birds Continues During Winter Months

Despite the popular belief that most of the wild birds leave Canada for the winter months, bird banding is a year-round activity in the Dominion, according to the national parks bureau, department of mines and resources. Although bird life becomes scarcer in the more northern and in the central parts of the country with the approach of winter, in other regions many of the bird-banding stations do extensive banding during the winter when the snow is on the ground. At this time of year some inland stations are visited by redpolls, snow bunlings, blue jays, purple finches, pine siskins, grosbeaks, and other birds. In Canadian localities where waterfowl winter in numbers valuable banding of these birds is accomplished.

Bird banding in Canada is done by about two hundred volunteer workers, who hold bird-banding permits issued under the authority of the Migratory Birds Convention Act. Because birds are international travellers, the important work of marking them with bands is carried on by the ornithological section of the national parks bureau of the department of mines and resources, Ottawa, and the United States bureau of biological survey, Washington, D.C. The success of the banding activities depends largely on the cooperation of citizens in reporting to the central bureaus in Canada or in the United States any banded birds which come to their attention.

More than 33,000 wild birds were banded in Canada during the first ten months of the current year, and it is expected that by the end of the year at least 40,000 individual birds will have been recorded for the 12-month period. Bird banding has been systematically carried on in the Dominion for about 15 years, during which time approximately 380,000 birds have been banded, and more than 20,000 useful recovery records have been obtained.

Cheery Princess Housefrock

By Anne Adams

It's buoyantly youthful . . . refreshingly gay . . . vastly becoming . . . and so practical that you can't live without it. In other words, it's Anne Adams' new housedress, Pattern 4171—just what you need for sensible "look your best" home wear. The princess lines that curve so engagingly at the shoulders mold your figure to slim perfection. And see the pretty scalloped neckline. Best feature of all is that decorative, full-length, of all is that decorative, full-length, of all is that decorative flat for easy ironing and chaos is a flat second for easy donning. Use the accompanying Sewing Instructor for a speedy job.

Pattern 4171 is available in misses' and women's sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 42 and 44. Size 16 takes 4½ yards 35 inch fabric.

Send twenty cents (20c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly Size, Name, Address and Style Number and send orders to the Anne Adams Pattern Dept. Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg.

German Pilots Impressed

French Airman Risked Life To Return His Victims' Effects

German Air Force officers are dazzled by a daring French aviator of whom they speak as a new "French Richthofen". The Frenchman flies a small single-seater fighter.

Left on a little airfield in Brest, German fliers saw him attack their biggest ship and shoot it down with a speed they considered impossible. The next they heard of the lone French pilot was when he appeared over their headquarters in the Siegfried Line and dropped a bag from a height of only a thousand feet.

The bag contained all the personal property of the German fliers who were killed in the battle over Brest. With the bag was a message from the Frenchman saying that the Germans had been buried with military honors a few hours after their plane had plunged to earth. The message was signed: "A Frenchman who is not an enemy".

German fliers are full of admiration for the Frenchman who risked his own life by flying within reach of German anti-aircraft guns for a "chivalrous deed". The incident was not mentioned in German newspapers or over the radio.

Cleopatra was the last queen of Egypt.

The Listening Post

Experts To Britain Tune In On The Whole World

The incurable radio listener would be in his element in wartime England—if he was in the "listening post" division set up by the British Broadcasting Corporation to tune in to the whole world.

The centre was organized at the request of the ministry of information on the outbreak of the war to keep the government posted day and night with what the world is saying and hearing. Twice a day, a convoy of messengers leaves the listening posts, established in secret locations, with 25 bulky packages for delivery to 25 government offices. Each package contains a carefully-documented summary, running to 15,000 words, of the mass of news and propaganda broadcast from all parts of the world.

This is compiled by a staff of 40 expert linguists, called monitors. They are engaged constantly for hours a day and seven days a week in picking up programs sent out from every transmitting station of importance. No word, in a foreign broadcast escapes them. Messages are jotted down, translated and dictated to stenographers. Each report then are passed to a staff of men chosen for the knowledge of foreign affairs and political judgment, who sift them and make up summaries.

Frequently an important foreign speech is taken verbatim. When the German foreign minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, made his recent declaration at Danzig, his words were mechanically recorded. When the listener catches a passage of unusual importance in a newscast, he can switch on a dictaphone to record the item.

Secret Conference

German Magnates Give Hitler Until Next Summer To Receive Peace

A reliable German informant said that a secret conference of magnates of Germany's heavy industry decided to "give Hitler until next summer" to conclude a favorable peace.

The session was said to have been held in one of the Krupp industrial districts and attended by Count Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, German steel and munitions magnate.

Most of those present at the meeting, according to this account, agreed that a second winter of war with the Allies would lead either to a German military defeat or a Communist revolution, perhaps both.

Great Athletic Record

Lord Desborough Has Many Outstanding Feats To His Credit

An amazing athletic record stands to the credit of Lord Desborough—for over 30 years chairman of the International Olympic Board—who entered his 85th year. He twice rowed in the University boat race, three times won the amateur sculling championship, four times won the fencing championship, stroked an English eight across the Channel, swam from Gravesend to Sheerness a day twice swam Niagara and has won prizes almost innumerable for rowing, shooting, mountaineering. He has also won distinction in cricket and mountaineering.

"This is a wonderful cake, darling." "Yes. Cook made it for the milkman, but they quarrelled this morning."

The Brandon Sun says what puzzles us is when does a house fly turn over in order to slight on a ceiling.

Approximately 21,500,000 American homes are equipped with radio, according to statistics.

It's Turkey Time In Canada

Turkey and other kinds of poultry are rolling into markets for the Christmas Season. Officials of the Dominion Department of Agriculture say that Canadians eat about 2,000,000 turkeys every year, several million chickens and thousands of geese and ducks. The turkey had its origin in North America and was the principal course of the first notable festal meal of the Pilgrim Fathers over 300 years ago at Plymouth, Mass. The modern bird is a descendant of the wild turkey. Above is a fine bird, which will soon be the "piece de resistance" of a Christmas dinner. The main picture shows a Dominion Department of Agriculture Inspector checking a Grade A turkey to see if it meets all requirements of the Government Grading Standards.

Sunday School Lesson

DECEMBER 24

THE CHILD AND THE KINGDOM
(Christmas Lesson)

Golden text: A little child shall lead them.—Isaiah 11:6.

Lesson: Matthew 1:18-25; 18:1-14; 19:13-15.

Devotional reading: Isaiah 65:17-20.

Explanations and Comments

Mary's Son Was Born and Called Jesus, Matthew 1:25. "Always the coming of a little child means a difference: a difference to the mother; a difference in the home; and, as the child lives and grows, a difference to others in ever widening circles. But the coming of Mary's Child meant a difference such as no other child has ever made. Of all who looked that first Christmas night, on the Babe of Bethlehem, there was not one—not even Mary herself—who so much as dreamed of all that he was to bring to pass. Yet it is not too much to say that, when Mary's Son was born, a change in the world's history was inclosed up, and volume two was opened." (George Adam).

The Child and the Kingdom, Matthew 18:1-6. "In that hour," thus we begin his account of the coming of the disciples to Jesus with the question about greatness in the Kingdom of Heaven. What "the hour" was we learn from Mark's Gospel. They had been a long journey on the way back to Capernaum from the far north. Caesarea Philippi and two of them was the greatest. Jesus began his discussion by asserting what was the condition of even entering the kingdom. Calling to him a little child and putting him in their midst, he said, "Verily I say unto you, except ye turn, and become as little children, ye shall in no wise enter into the kingdom of heaven." Whether a Greek negative in the last clause of verse three is most emphatic: far from being the case that the kingdom they were in danger of never even entering it. Whosoever therefore shall humble himself as a little child, the same is greatest in the kingdom of heaven.

They must turn from their wrong ideas of greatness, and become unpretentious, humble as little children. A child has no thought of greatness. "Jesus does not promise that it shall possess or govern the Kingdom. He affirms only that it is the condition of entering the Kingdom. Docility, simplicity, open-mindedness the super, inferring spirit of the little child—this is the disposition of the unprejudiced, untainted, closest heart of the Pharisee: this is the disposition the way to the Kingdom, so the former opens it. Better things than children has to offer are to be gained through the discipline and stress of life, yet entrance to the Kingdom is offered by no other door than the unspoiled, natural, spiritual receptivity of the child, and many a sophisticated and unchildlike life will find with a shock of surprise that it has lost the key" (Francis Greenwood Peabody).

Novel Idea A Success

Work-And-Study Plan Has Thrived At Nashville College

Forty years ago a little man in Nashville, Tenn., had an idea and a determination. To-day he has 6,000,000 plant where a person can get a college education if he is willing to work out his expenses.

The man and child were not doing well when Madison College was born. But Dr. E. A. Sutherland nurtured both—younger as well in years of maturity that astounded even him.

Technically a student should have $30 to deposit upon matriculation. Few have that much. But Dr. Sutherland, who began the study of medicine when he was 45 because he could not get doctors to staff his school sanitarium, figured out a system in which money was not needed. It is now "it" works: A student who comes to study science at Madison. When he is not working with test tubes he is caring for one or more of the school's 27 industries.

He may be setting type in the college print shop, riding a tractor on the school farm or canning fruit in the Madison food factory—he learns a trade while getting his degree. That is the reason, says Dr. Sutherland, that no Madison man or woman ever has failed to make a living. The women students follow the same system.

Products of the students' toil are sold on the market. Madison College is big business and operates at a profit. The student body of 400 is in school the year round to complete a regulation four-year course.

Canadian Apples

A Thousand Barrels Have Arrived Safely In England

Arrival at a north British port of 1,000 barrels of Canadian apples donated by the apple growers of Nova Scotia to British soldiers in France and their families was announced.

Mrs. Vincent Massey, wife of the Canadian High Commissioner, has sent a letter thanking for the gift. Children evacuated from the frontier zone, it was further announced.

Going Places

It was a Canadian who led the air raid on the Kiel Canal soon after the outbreak of the war and another Canadian, it is revealed, was navigator of the leading machine on the first flight of British aircraft over Berlin. Both pilots are going places in this war as they also went during the Great War.

Maine is the only state in the Union which does not touch more than one other state.

The United States is the world's largest producer of tin plate.

Health
LEAGUE of CANADA
presents
TOPICS of VITAL INTEREST
by DR. J. W. S. McCULLOUGH

Sterilization of Dishes

A correspondent, having in mind the protection of the lives and health of our recruited men, writes to ask: "Can you recommend a safe and convenient disinfectant for the cleansing of china, drinking vessels, knives, forks and other table utensils?" Is there any simple chemical which could be used for this purpose?

The usual method of dishes and so on by means of chemicals is not satisfactory. In the first place it is virtually impossible to bring the chemical into intimate contact with the germs of diseases that may be found on dishes, knives and other table utensils. The dangerous germs may be covered by or imbedded in, remnants of food, grease and other insoluble materials. The use of chemical disinfectants is a very poor way by which to sterilize dishes. Most chemicals disinfect slowly, expensive, (in war time). Often they are offensive to the smell and unless forcefully selected, they may be dangerous.

There is one safe, cheap and satisfactory method of disinfecting dishes and table utensils, namely, by the use of boiling water or live steam. It is simple, rapid and completely effective. A good rule approaches it. If fire is available, boiling water or live steam may always be had.

Editorial Note: Readers desiring the complete set of Dr. McCullough's cancer articles at once may secure same by writing to The Health League of Canada, 165 Bond St., Toronto, Ont.

Friendly Nations

Close Ties Of Friendship Exist Between Finland And Sweden

Finland has never been a Russian outpost so much as a buffer state or, more often a no-man's-land between the Russian and Swedish empires. And although the Finnish national movement was as much a revolt against Swedish influence as against Russian governorship, the ties that remain close ties of friendship between the Swedish and Finnish peoples. Finland, indeed, is a Scandinavian State as well as a Baltic State. She has common frontiers with Norway and Sweden as well as with the Soviet Union, and these States still regard her as a necessary fence against the two dangerous forces of Scandinavian democracy and Russian Communism, now united under the same leader. The independence of Norway, of Sweden, of Denmark, of Poland and of Austria, is one of those political problems which have always touched the interest and concern of Europe.—Manchester Guardian.

Engineer A Real Hero

Rescued French Pilot From Burning Plane Under German Fire

Jean Mouchotte, locomotive engineer, speeding his train not far behind the battle lines, leaned from his cab to watch a duel between a French observation plane and a German fighter.

The French plane crashed to earth near the railway line and burst into flames. The engineer brought the train to a stop and ran toward the flaming plane.

The German fighter dived at him with machine guns firing. But the engineer kept on to the wreck and dragged an unconscious officer from the pilot's cockpit.

The Croix de Guerre was awarded the engineer, an Alsatian named Durkel.

Our Finnish Settlers

Several Thousand In Canada Coo. Admirable Citizens

Many Toronto Finns are watching the European situation with heightened interest. In 1931, when the census was taken, there were 1,387 men and 2,688 women of Finnish origin in the city. Port Arthur reported 1,737 men and 1,495 women of that origin and Sudbury enumerators also recorded a substantial Finnish population. The Finnish people are loyal and supply desirable citizens.

Have Many Names

Mankind's dwelling places are variously known as asylums, bungalows, cabins, cottages, castles, apartments, flats, hotels, halls, inns, huts, igloos, hermitages, lodging houses, rooming houses, manor houses, lodges, palaces, mansions, wigwams, tepees, residences, pent-houses, shanties, sheds, shacks, etc.

A bridegroom is a bachelor who exchanges good quarters for a better half.

South America has a population of 77,000,000.

Gives Description Of Aerial Attack On German Mine Base

London.—The ministry of information announced that three Canadians, including a former member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, were among the crews of the bombing planes which carried out the attack on the German mine base at Heligoland.

"The crews of the British air craft, who all belonged to a bomber command, were strongly representative of the Dominions," the ministry announcement said. "Among them were three Canadians, one a former member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and another a former insurance broker.

"South Africa had two representatives whose previous occupations were civil service and stock broking. Australia was represented by an ex-draughtsman at the controls Scotland by an assistant bank clerk. Other members of the crews were English, Welsh and Irish."

The ministry said the air battle over Heligoland "was one of the biggest of its kind that has so far taken place."

"The battle was preceded by a fight with the elements shortly after the planes left England," the announcement said. "The pilots found themselves running into rainstorms. As long as this weather lasted visibility was so bad that they were flying almost blind."

"Despite these conditions the entire squadron was able to keep its correct course. When they located the warships, which as previously reported, consisted of one battleship, one cruiser, a submarine and some small vessels, they must have taken their opponents by surprise.

"The leader of the British formation kept a diary throughout the engagement. This diary has been invaluable in assessing the correct German losses.

"The pilot describes the battle as a 'running fight from German islands.' It was from these islands that the enemy sent up wave after wave of Messerschmidt fighters.

"The squadron leader saw and duly noted in his diary that four enemy aircraft crashed in flames into the sea. He says:

"'It was just getting dark and these four aircraft burned for some time after hitting the water. They looked like four enormous beacons. They put out all up the sky and they illuminated the sky which added to the impressiveness of the fight.

"The noise of bursting shells of anti-aircraft guns was heavily audible to the crews and we were only able to hear a series of dull thuds owing to the noise of our engines.

"'' * * * (A Messerschmidt) suddenly appeared about 50 feet above and slightly behind our leading bomber. He dashed past the tail unit of the bomber at terrific speed, the British gunner trained his gun on him and we saw it fall away limp in a mass of flames. It looked like a big torch as it plunged toward the sea somewhere near the other victims.' * * *

"The enemy were not content to use only anti-aircraft guns but brought into action every gun aboard their ships.'

"Speaking of this experience the leader of the British squadron said of his men: 'Their morale was strengthened rather than shaken'."

With the cold and cloudblown North sea as the battleground, Britons despatched waves of fast long-range planes, capable of both bombing and fighting, against an air and sea escort of a crippled German cruiser, and against Nazi seaplane bases at Borkum, Sylt and Norderney.

These continuing offensive patrols were Britain's answers to persistent Nazi air raids and nine-hour forays on British naval anchorages and seabases.

Authoritative sources disclosed the attacks of the last few days have been carried out by R.A.F. planes working in echelons. Their size was a secret.

The intensified air war, touched off by Britain's inauguration of "security patrols" to keep German air raiders and mine layers from British shores, marked an entirely new phase of hostilities. Military men believed it would gather momentum swiftly now that British planes are on the offensive.

An Interesting Broadcast

Fine Program Will Conclude With King's Message To Empire

London.—A young air pilot in training in Canada, a New Zealand farmer, an Australian woman munitions worker and a naval rating from Malaya will be heard describing their work in defence of the Empire on Christmas day "Round the Empire" broadcast, it was announced.

In giving details of the program that will precede the King's message to the Empire, the British Broadcasting Company said that listeners in many parts of the world first will be taken across the English Channel to a hospital behind the lines of the Western Front.

It is hoped to include an exchange of greetings with French troops and loyal greetings from the British Expeditionary Forces to the King, the Broadcasting company said. After the visit to France the B.B.C. microphone will pay a brief call to the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force before starting westward around the world.

The program will include India's greeting to the King-Emperor and from South Africa a member of the council of defence of the Union will broadcast in English and Afrikaans.

The program will be closed from Great Britain with the King delivering his message to the Empire at 3 p.m. (8 a.m. M.S.T.).

Treats For The Sailors

Christmas Cheer Being Planned For Those In Canadian Ports

Toronto.—Sailors who are in port Christmas Day at Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimalt and Prince Rupert, B.C., and at Halifax, Sydney, Saint John, N.B., and St. John's, Nfld., will receive special treats, the Navy League of Canada announced.

An appeal for funds for Christmas cheer for sailors brought forth a response and in addition hundreds of women have been making and filling "jolly bags" to present to the sailors. First aid kits, each of which will contain a wide variety of gifts, has left Toronto.

Principal sea cadets and members of the navy and merchant marine will receive the treats.

Air Privileges

Equal Rights For T.C.A. Is Sought By Ottawa Officio's

Ottawa.—Negotiations between United States and Canadian civil aviation authorities for reciprocal franchise rights for international air traffic between the two countries have been initiated, it was disclosed here in the United States, said Hon. C. D. Howe, transport minister.

Position of the Canadian government, Mr. Howe said, is that if United States airlines are to operate from U.S. points into Canada, Canadian companies should enjoy the same rights in United States.

Spain May Have Monarchy

Reported Second Son Of Ex-King Alfonso May Ascend Throne

London.—The tabloid Daily Sketch predicted that within the next two months Spain's Bourbon king will sit once more on the throne of Spain.

The paper said it had the "highest authority" for stating that Don Juan of Asturias, second son of ex-King Alfonso, would ascend the throne.

The limited monarchy would be set up with all Spanish parties participating in a constitutional government, the paper said. Meanwhile, all republican parties would be restored to legality and all exiled Spaniards permitted to return, under this plan.

Diminutive Soldier

Highlander Claims To Be Smallest Man In Armed Forces

Vancouver.—Alongside the claim of a Montreal recruit to the biggest feet in the Canadian army may be placed the belief of Private Richard Barrett that he will be the shortest member of the Dominion's expeditionary forces.

Barrett, a youthful member of the Scottish Highlanders is five-foot-one in height.

The Montreal claimant to the biggest distinction is Corporal C. de Mallette of the Canadian Dental Corps. His boots are size 15.

Will Make Tests Later

Edmonton.—Francis Lloyd Rigby, 21-year-old University of Alberta agricultural student twice crowned world wheat champion, said he will not embark on a series of laboratory tests to determine the milling qualities of Fence River wheat until after he has been graduated.

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Heavy Duties

War Adds To Responsibilities Of Vincent Massey

London.—War has added new responsibilities to the load High Commissioner Vincent Massey carries on behalf of Canada and his fellow citizens living or visiting in Great Britain.

Although London's practical abandonment of social life has relieved him of many luncheons, dinners and speeches, Mr. Massey finds himself too busy in the daytime that he has to take work home with him at night. He has made it a point to keep up his extensive private correspondence and read his Canadian newspapers.

Occasionally he finds time for a game of golf with Mrs. Massey, who is working almost as hard. That is about the only recreation they get.

Would Salute Flag

Edmonton Public School Board Urged To Approve Ceremony

Edmonton.—Edmonton's public school board has before it a notice motion by Trustee Mrs. E. Ross urging that the approval of a ceremony of saluting the Union Jack and reciting the pledge of allegiance daily in public schools.

Mrs. Ross also asks that the board request co-operation of teachers in arranging that the pupils be given leadership and direction regularly in saluting the flag and in reciting the pledge: "I salute the flag the emblem of our country, and to her I pledge my love and loyalty."

MAJOR ROOSEVELT

Son of the late President of the United States, Kermit Roosevelt now is a major in the British army. Roosevelt became a British citizen in order to enlist in war service.

Order More Bombers

Britain And France Place Orders With American Firms

New York.—Representatives of the British air ministry signed a contract with the Lockheed Aircraft Corp., of Burbank, Calif., for 250 "Hudson" bombers at a cost of "almost $20,000,000."

Scores of the same type of bomber, ordered by the British prior to the start of the war, have been used both for off-shore patrol duty and for leaflet "raids" over Germany.

At the same time it was learned the French air ministry had ordered 270 additional bi-motored bombers from the Douglas Aircraft Company of Santa Monica, Calif., at an unspecified cost.

The French ordered 100 of the Douglases, described as having speeds "well in excess" of 300 miles-an-hour, prior to the war.

Several other contracts for United States pursuit, training and other types of planes are now in the negotiation stage.

The Hudson type bombers will be powered with two 1,000-horsepower Wright Cyclone engines, supercharged for operation up to almost 30,000 feet. The British have reserved the right to install Cyclone 1,200-horsepower engines in the second 100 if they so desire.

The Douglas machines, unique in the bomber category in that they have a tricycle landing gear with a retractable nose wheel, will be equipped with Pratt and Whitney 900-horsepower engines. Their full-load "ceiling" is more than 24,000 feet.

AIR PATROL TO PREVENT GERMAN MINE LAYING

Something interesting is happening in the war in the air and more interesting things may happen shortly. The Royal Air Force secretly established over Heligoland bight for the purpose of keeping German mine-laying aircraft out of the skies may lead to a real test of strength in the air.

The patrols are Great Britain's latest answer to magnetic mines dropped along her coasts by German aircraft. If they are effective in keeping German mine-laying aircraft from performing their functions the enemy can be expected to try to do something about them.

Apparently the British aircraft fly high enough to keep out of effective range of anti-aircraft guns. The mine-layers destroyed by the Germans are probably heavy seaplanes of bomber type, built to fly long distances and carry heavy loads, no match for the fast fighters of the Royal Air Force in combat.

They could be driven off only by fast fighters like themselves. In air fighting so far, British fighters have had the edge on German fighters because of their manoeuverability. Most of the air clashes to date, however, have involved only a few fighting aircraft on either side. The biggest air battle has been attacks by fighters on bombers.

If the Germans should concentrate many numbers of fighting aircraft in the vicinity of Heligoland bight with a view to attacking the British air patrol aircraft, a major air battle with a large number of aircraft on each side involved probably would be the result.

Possibly this may be one of the British aims, to force the Germans to give them battle in the air, concentrated and destroyed. Their own aircraft will give them an advantage.

Lifeboat Service

London.—Extent of the war at sea is shown by statistics of the life-boat service which reports sending boats 490 times to vessels in distress up to mid-November. This was five more than for all of 1939, busiest year in the service's history. Since war broke out there has been an average of 13 launchings a week.

Russians Complain

Do Not Like The Way The Finns Conduct War Tactics

Moscow.—A Soviet newspaper complained that sharp-shooters of Finland's white-clad ski units were resorting to the "use of bandit" tactics in sudden attacks on our columns."

"The enemy does not engage in open battle," wrote the war correspondent of Red Karelia, which is published near the Finnish frontier.

"Hidden under white robes and thus skilfully camouflaged, they suddenly dart from the woods to shoot at our advancing units. Then in all haste they run, frequently taking off their boots to ski only in their stockings."

Another article described the profusion with which the Finns are laying mines on roadways and even paths.

LORD NUFFIELD TAKES OVER NEW DUTIES

Lord Nuffield, Britain's famous automobile magnate and philanthropist, has been given complete control of the Repairs and Maintenance Section of the R.A.F. Above we see him discussing his duties with Sir Kingsley Wood (seated) at the Air Ministry.

Bacon And Hog Board

New Board To Be Headed By Hon. J. G. Taggart

Saskatoon.—A new bacon and hog board, headed by Hon. J. G. Taggart, Saskatchewan minister of agriculture, and having one member from Quebec and one from Ontario, will be set up by the federal government in connection with the marketing of the 280,000,000 pounds of bacon, which the United Kingdom has agreed to purchase from Canada in 1940, Hon. J. G. Gardiner, federal minister of agriculture, announced.

Mr. Gardiner also announced that an advisory committee composed chiefly of producers, would be established to work with the bacon board. It was the intention of the government, by means of these bodies and the price spreads board, under the department of labor, to keep the producer protection from speculation and also provide him with an assured market and better prices than he might otherwise have got in view of the depressed prices for bacon in the United States.

Good Health Record

Less Than One Per Cent. Of Soldiers Found Unfit For Service

Ottawa.—Less than one per cent. of Canadian soldiers whose chests have been X-rayed have so far been found unfit for service, according to a statement released by the department of national defence.

The chest X-ray forms part of the re-examination of all members of the Canadian active service force following their enlistment and is one of many precautions taken to safeguard health of the troops and keep unfit men out of the service.

Up to December 9 54,120 X-ray examinations were made, it was said, from these 31,010 plates were reviewed at defence headquarters in Ottawa. Some 600 men, less than one per cent., were found unfit.

BRITISH CRUISERS ENGAGE RAIDER IN A STIFF FIGHT

Montevideo, Uruguay.—A 14-hour running sea fight between three British cruisers and the German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee ended when the badly battered German warship took refuge in neutral Montevideo harbor with 36 of her crew killed and 60 injured.

Returning from a visit aboard the ship, the envoy said the dead included a lieutenant and the wounded the commander of the ship. The commander's injuries were said not to be serious.

The disclosure of the battleship's identity was the first definite word that the Graf Spee had been operating in the South Atlantic. Admiral Scheer and the Deutschland all are pocket battleships. The specifications of the three ships are identical.

The British victory was not without its casualties, however, for the admiralty in London announced that its three cruisers, the fast 8,390-ton Exeter, had been put out of action after four hours of fighting.

The battered warship, which had haunted south Atlantic shipping lanes since September, was hit by the British merchantman Clement, had chanced upon the British cruiser Ajax just after dawn.

The Graf Spee rushed to the attack, but was momentarily repulsed by the six-inch guns of the speedy Ajax, and then found herself engaged in combat with three British warships.

The Exeter and the Achilles came up foaming. The Achilles' six-inch artillery and the Exeter's eight-inch guns spoke in volley after volley.

The Graf Spee found herself and the Exeter's guns particularly damaging, for she turned her attention to them from the start and for a time devoted her batteries exclusively to the Exeter.

As a result the Exter was caused some stress and compelled to quit the battle. Meanwhile, the Formosa steamed away to safety.

But although the largest of the three British ships was thus forced out by damage to her sides, the other two continued to concentrate their fire on the Graf Spee, and she took to her heels.

Although built to outrun battleships and to outgun cruisers, the 26-knot Graf Spee found herself overtaken by the 32.5-knot Ajax and Achilles.

The two lighter cruisers with their eight six-inch guns apiece also were able to throw steel almost on equal terms with the Graf Spee with its heavier six 11-inch guns.

Observers at Punte del Este lighthouse on the Uruguayan coast saw the engagement, with the Graf Spee fleeing in a southwesterly direction in evident search of a haven.

Her guns were still banging, while her enemies' cannonading continued relentlessly, smoke from their funnels leaving a trail across the horizon as they put on forced draft to circle and manoeuvre.

Armored almost as heavily on their sides as the Graf Spee but with lighter protection for their gun turrets, they pursued their prey until she brought up in Montevideo harbor.

Canada's Parliament Has Been Called To Meet On January 25th

Ottawa.—The sixth and probably last session of Canada's 18th parliament since Confederation has been called to meet Jan. 25, Prime Minister Mackenzie King announced.

This is two weeks later than had generally been expected. It was explained at the prime minister's office that the government had been so pre-occupied with matters concerning the war, including the empire air training scheme, that it had been impossible to get ready for an earlier opening.

Unless progress of the war and public opinion in Canada leads to some other alternative this will be the last session before a general election. It is believed a general election on issues raised will be held next summer, soon after prorogation.

In some quarters there is talk of a union government such as was formed when a general election occurred during the first Great War. But opinion in Ottawa seems to point to a normal political campaign when the time comes.

The present parliament was elected in October, 1935, and counting the special emergency war session of last September, this will be the sixth formal opening.

According to statute each parliament may remain in office five years with six months extra for election and after parliament. This means that if it desires the present parliament could delay an election until April, 1941.

However, it has been the practice to go to the country after four years in office and on occasions when a government has remained for the full five annual sessions the general election has been called as soon as convenient after the last parliamentary session.

Canada's war effort will be the theme of the forthcoming session and it is expected much attention will be paid to the contracts which the government is expected to take immediately after the opening.

It is also expected the report of the royal commission on Dominion-provincial relations will be among the first documents to be laid upon the table. This report is understood to be now in the hands of the printers.

Hon. R. J. Manion, Conservative leader, has given notice he will raise the case of alleged irregularities in the award of war contracts and appointments.

When the Liberal party came to power in October, 1935, it was with a following of 178 in a house of 245 members.

Five parliaments have been so stricken by death in such a short period as the present one. More than 40 members have died since 1935 and other vacancies have resulted from resignations.

In the numerous by-elections since 1935 the Liberals gained in power, but at present their following is reduced as compared with the standing after the last general election.

There are now 174 Liberal members with four by-elections pending. The Conservatives, headed by Hon. Arthur Meighen, hold 39 Liberals, and three vacancies for which no by-elections have been called, two of them formerly held by Liberals.

Prairie Fire Damage

Valuable Range Grass In Alberta Burnt Over Wide Area

Pinhorn, Alta.—More than 40,000 acres of valuable range grass in southern Alberta was burned black by a prairie fire that spread 12 miles per hour before high winds, controlled by more than 300 fire fighters.

The fire, started in Montana by sparks from a passing train, roared in high wind and swept over the international border into the Pinhorn district, 70 miles west of the Alberta-Saskatchewan boundary. The blackened area lying south of the Milk river was intended for winter pasturage.

No buildings were burned and no livestock losses have been reported, but ranchers, settlers, ranch owners' wives and residents of nearby towns including Coutts answered calls for assistance to stop the blaze, one of the worst in border history.

Satisfied With Chamberlain

New York.—Despite the wrath of the people of the United Kingdom are satisfied with the Chamberlain government's conduct of the war, while 18 per cent. are dissatisfied, according to a survey conducted by the British Institute of Public Opinion. Eleven per cent. replied the war should be stopped while 10 per cent. declined to express an opinion.

Receive Death Penalty

Sentence Pronounced On Two Members Of Irish Republican Army

Birmingham, England.—Pronounced in two motion picture theatres, several hours after a Birmingham court pronounced the first death sentence in the campaign of terror by the Irish Republican army.

The flash-type bombs caused only slight damage, but were a harbinger.

Peter Barnes, 32, and James Richards, 29, were sentenced to death for bombing on Aug. 25. Richards cried, "God bless Ireland and God bless the men who fought and died for her," as the court passed sentence.

The explosion which resulted in the murder charges took the lives of Mrs. Rose Ansell and four other victims at Coventry Aug. 25. Three other accused, Joseph Hewitt, 29, his wife Mary, 22, and Bridget O'Mara, 49, Mrs. Hewitt's mother, were acquitted.

British Casualties

London.—Great Britain's total casualties in the first three months of war were approximately 2,100, Prime Minister Chamberlain said in reply to a question in the House of Commons. This figure for all British forces compared with 12,500 during the first two months of war in 1914, he said.

Chamberlain Says Must Give Help And Support To Finland

London.—Prime Minister Chamberlain declared that "the gallant action" of "three comparatively small" British ships against a much more heavily armed adversary" probably would free the South Atlantic from depredations of the German raider Admiral Graf Spee.

Speaking in the League of Nations action in condemning Russia for the invasion of Finland, Mr. Chamberlain told the House of Commons that Germany alone among the nations even now is abetting by word and deed the Russian aggression."

"We must give what help and support we can to the latest victim of these destructive forces," the prime minister said, "but remember that is only by concentrating on our task of resistance to German aggression and thus attacking the evil at its root that we can hope to save the nations of Europe from the fate which otherwise must overtake them."

He told the house that a battle or "severe character" had been fought in the South Atlantic between the Admiral Graf Spee and the British cruisers Exeter, Achilles, and Ajax, and that the Exeter had been forced out of the fight.

"Two six-inch gun cruisers continued the pursuit," he continued amid cheers, "and about midnight the German ship, which turned out to be the Admiral Graf Spee carrying six 11-inch guns, took refuge within territorial waters and is now anchored off Montevideo."

In his final war review before parliament's Christmas recess Mr. Chamberlain declared "the Finnish army has proved itself superior to better fighting force in anything but numbers."

In condemnation tones, Mr. Chamberlain's review touched the visit of the King to British troops in France, flight of British planes over German naval bases, sinking of another German submarine and the South African gold shipments.

The prime minister indignantly denied German charges that the British used enriched gas shells in the battle of Uruguay.

"This characteristic statement is, of course, entirely without foundation," he said. "No gas shells or grenades have ever been made for or used by any ships of the navy."

Turning to Finland, Mr. Chamberlain said that "while strongly condemning Soviet aggression" the British government believes every effort should be made to utilize league machinery for peaceful settlement of the dispute and, if that should prove impossible, for affording practical assistance to the victim of aggression."

Enlarging on the Finnish-Russian conflict, the prime minister added:

"It is too soon to attempt any forecast of the outcome of this unequal struggle, but its political consequences already have been far-reaching."

He asserted Russian aggression "had outraged the conscience of the whole world."

"Nevertheless," Mr. Chamberlain continued, "the German government have publicly ranged themselves on the side of an aggressor whom they have been attempting to assist by a scurrilous and violent campaign against other Scandinavian countries for their moral support of the Finnish cause."

Anti-Aircraft Batteries Have Important Work to Perform On The Western Front

I saw recently by practical example why it is so difficult and dangerous for German planes to come reconnoitring over our army seen in France. I had gone to visit an anti-aircraft battery which protects a valuable railway station from air attack, and had splashed my way through the mud to where one of its sections was located.

Suddenly the section commander broke off his explanations to blow three blasts on his whistle; the section observers had seen a plane. Gunners rushed out of their dugouts and manned the guns. The men at the height-finders and predictors shouted strings of incomprehensible figures and the guns obediently swung round in concert, searching for the "plane, no distant that I could hardly see it.

Within a few seconds of the alarm they were on the target, and following its course ready to fire the instant that it was identified as an enemy. In a minute or two, however, the section commander lowered his glasses and gave the order "Stand easy". It was a friendly plane, and the gun crews went back to their dugouts to wait till the whistle should call them out again.

That is the daily routine of one of the most uncomfortable jobs in the expeditionary force. Always the observers, taking half-hour shifts turn and turn about, are sweeping the sky with their glasses. As soon as a 'plane is sighted, however far away, they give the alarm, and the section stands to. Only until the section commander has identified the 'plane has harmless is the tension relaxed.

On a fine day there may be 30 or 40 alarms between dawn and dark: I saw three in less than five minutes all of them abortive. In the intervals the men have to strengthen their defences and keep their dugouts in good repair. On a wet day there are few alarms, but most work is also impossible, so that boredom takes the place of constant, jerky activity.

The anti-aircraft gunners have been issued with a higher proportion of gum boots than any other branch except the signalers, and they need them. The gun positions are difficult to hide, and as the gunners have to build dugouts for their protection against machine-gun attack from the air.

In those dugouts they live throughout a much longer working day than falls to most of us. In some more serious way they keep them dry, and the warmth of their stoves makes them not unpleasant on a winter day, but the ground around them is as muddy as any I have seen in France.

Such is the life of the men who keep ceaseless watch and ward over our army. Their job is a skilled one, involving a good deal of complex instrument work, and certain parts of it, such as the observing, cannot be done adequately, except by certain types of men.

Their enemies are mud and boredom—the enemies of everybody, but more so than that for most—and their great longing is to fire their guns at a hostile target. They have had weather of standing by again and again, but the section I saw had not yet had a single alarm that was genuine.—E. A. Montague, in the Manchester Guardian.

Want Salary Increase

Civil Servants Want Payments To Keep Pace With Living Costs

Increases in salaries of civil servants at a quicker pace with war-time increases in cost of living were advocated by the Civil Service Association of Ottawa at the annual meeting at Ottawa.

The annual report of the executive said: "It is recalled that the salary rates of civil servants during and following the last war did not keep pace with the upward curve of the cost of living, and a situation arose which was only partially relieved by the granting of a special high cost of living bonus.

"With this experience of the past in mind, the association expresses the hope that such a situation will not again develop."

Have Two Spellings

Most Finnish Place Names In Both Finnish And Swedish

Most Finnish place names have two spellings, Finnish and Swedish. This is because Swedish was for a long time the official language of that part of Scandinavia, which, after the World War, became the Republic of Finland or Suomi.

Now, however, both Finnish and Swedish are "official" languages and both spellings theoretically are correct, although the Finnish is preferred and is employed by the majority of Finns.

The Russians early in this century made an effort to establish the Russian language in Finland but failed.

More than half of the world's inhabitants live on the continent of Asia.

Salmon, pike and goldfish are the only fish that do not sleep.

Earthquake Notes

Scientists Explain Causes For Upheavals East And West

Old Mother Earth has the shakes again, and she just won't sit still.

Out West, she's trying to make mountains out of molehills. And in the east the crotchety old lady is bustling through a lot of calisthenics to get her figure back.

What's more, she's still wheezing from a bad cold she caught 10,000 years ago.

Prof. Joseph Lynch, Fordham University seismologist, gave that explanation for the recent series of earthquakes which have visited both sides of the North American continent.

Fordham's eight seismographs—set 30 feet deep into bed rock in a tomb-like vault on the university campus—recorded more than a quake a day during November, ranging from window-rattling fidgets in Eastern Canada, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware to more severe tremors in the Far West.

"The East and West quakes are not related," Father Lynch said.

"Out West, the tremors result from a continual mountain-building process, probably caused by thermal crystalizing currents sufficient to start an upheaval.

"In the East, it's just the opposite. From Ohio to the Atlantic, forces in the earth's crust are trying to recover from the depression formed by the last ice age at least 10,000 years ago and 25,000 years ago.

"Mile-high glaciers exerting terrific pressure bent the earth's crust. Then the glaciers withdrew, lifting pressure, and now the crust is slowly struggling to get back to normal—with resultant earth shocks as the various rock formations snap and slide."

Belfast Can Boast

Now Has Four Of The Largest Industries In World

When the eyes of the world are on British industry's capacity to meet vast war requirements while maintaining her export trade, it is with special pride that Belfast, capital of Northern Ireland, claims four of the largest industrial undertakings of their kind in the world.

There is no bigger shipyard on earth than Belfast's, especially renowned for building merchantmen, and no greater linen thread mills, and the late Lord Pirrie's initiative was responsible for the city's presence as a centre of engineering.

The largest composite linen mill in the world carries out at Belfast all the processes in making linen—an Irish linen. The chairman of the company is the Hon. G. H. Mulholland, Speaker of the Ulster House of Commons.

What is now the largest ropeworks in the world was started in Belfast by the late Lord Pirrie. Its kinds of rope and cordage had reached about 13,000 tons a year when war began.

In Belfast, too, are the largest makers in the world of machinery of all kinds for the preparation, spinning, widening and weaving of flax, hemp, jute and other fibres. This firm are also the only makers in the world who can create in their own workshops a complete plant, from the machine dealing with the raw material to the last machinery used in weaving and finishing processes.

Flying Battleship

Monster Army Bomber Being Built In United States

Both the War Department and company officials have kept an effective veil of secrecy around the construction of an unbelievably huge bomber at the Douglas plant in California.

Though a landplane, it will dwarf even the great Atlantic Clipper ships with its far largest known plane in the world. It will have a wing span of more than 220 feet and will weigh approximately 80,000 pounds —compared with 152 feet and 82,500 pounds for the biggest Clippers and 150 feet and 24,000 pounds for the Douglas DC-3, biggest airliner now used in the U.S.

Originally designed to have six motors, the new plane is now to have four of the new 2,000-horsepower monster engines. It will have a tricycle landing gear, carry a battery of millimetre aircraft cannon, many machine-guns, and some 20 tons of bombs. It will have a cruising range of about 6,000 miles. Its speed isn't known.—Newsweek, New York.

Spartan Football

As played by the Ancient Spartans, the game of football took place on a much larger field than is the modern practice. Although the teams had to be equal, they had no limit to the number of players on each team.

By using stainless steel as background for all portraits, artists may produce work likely to last 1,000 years.

Singing in the bathtub is an old Roman custom. 2338

Contact With Outside World

Has Made People On Pitcairn Island Selfish And Restless

Passing ships have brought "greed and unrest" to Pitcairn Island, famed haven of the Bounty mutineers a fifth generation descendant of the little band of Fletcher Christian said at Boston.

"The ideas our forefathers were happy and contented, also sociable among themselves, to-day in that island is full of selfishness," reported David Young, great-great-grandson of Midshipman Young, one of the 18th century mariners who sought refuge on the South Sea Island after seizing the Bounty and setting their commander adrift.

"Our contacts with the outside world have increased; more ships call; and discontent is the result," he said in an article in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Review.

Although cultivation of the soil is easier than it was when the mutineers landed and "our privileges are more," here is "a detriment to our well being," he asserted.

"This should not be," wrote Young, "because everyone here owns his own home, farm and fruit trees, and has a chance to earn a little cash."

Describing present day life of the island's 216 inhabitants, Young wrote that goats furnish the principal meat supply. The natives fish from canoes fashioned out of tree trunks, and the catch is dumped into a community factory for all to share.

There are no horses nor tractors; hence all the farm work has to be done by hand power, but the soil is so rich very little cultivation is necessary. All sorts of tropical vegetables and fruits are raised, in such abundance that many of the fruit rots on the trees or the ground."

Men of the island, when not out fishing, "entertain" Young with their specialty is turning out models of their ship of destiny—the Bounty.

Freedom Is Necessary

If It Goes The Future Of Christianity Is Dark

The speech made before the Winnipeg Canadian Club by the Rev. Dr. John W. Woodside, the Moderator of the United Church, will admirable emphasis upon a principle which too often is forgotten in both thought and practice—the inter-relation of Christianity and freedom and the dependence of the Church upon the preservation of liberty.

The value of the Christian faith, in all its many forms and sects, lies in the means it provides for the enrichment and preservation of the personality and the soul of man. This is found through freedom, and if freedom goes the future of Christianity and of the Church is bleak and hopeless. This is a topic not new in Canada, but it is the setting of to-day the exposition of it by a great churchman was both timely and impressive. Dr. Woodside proved himself a leader and herald of a great religious movement. He spoke not for the United Church, but for Christians of every name in the confederation.

Canada, with her great democratic Allies, is to-day engaged in a struggle which is against the preservation of freedom as we know it. If that fight is lost, freedom is doomed; and just as surely doomed would be the Christian faith. There is no place for the Church in a Nazified world. Its ideals would be killed as surely as those which are the very basis of the hateful and valueless principles that to-day have taken hold on the German people.

Dr. Woodside made clear the duties of every citizen of a democratic and Christian state, and the manner of life upon it will clear in some of the doubts and perplexities which have afflicted Christians since the war broke out. For this Canada will be profoundly grateful. The service he has rendered us is not small. —Winnipeg Free Press.

Users Of Electricity

Canadian People Take Full Advantage Of Modern Convenience

The Albany Knickerbocker News says Canada produces in a month about as much electricity as the United States does in a week. But Canada has a population of only about an approximated with the population of 130 million in the United States.

During a recent week the production of electricity by the electric light and power industry in the United States was 2,514,324,000 kilowatts.

In the month of October Canadian central electric stations produced 2,000,000,000.

Canada with one-thirteenth of the population produces one-fourth as much power as the United States. Canada is a pretty heavy user of electricity. A small proportion is exported to the United States.

Replacing Horses

Not only camels and elephants are earning their daily bread in the warring Third Reich but also cows. Two million five hundred thousand of them are now working in German agriculture, replacing horses conscripted by the army.

All the diamonds in the world go into a box measuring eight cubic feet.

John Howard Payne wrote "Home, Sweet Home" while in Paris in 1822.

SCREEN DARLING GROWING UP

Growing fast, Shirley Temple, the screen darling, is shown with Peggy Lloyd, daughter of Harold Lloyd, exhibiting pets at a school pet show in Beverley Hills, California.

Introduce Realism

Various Hues Have Their Appeal To Different People

One recent and notable experiment of an authority on the use of color in lighting is recalled. He had several friends in to dinner, but so arranged the lights that steaks looked grey, celery pink, and coffee yellow. Most of the guests lost their appetites, some became ill. The dinner, scientifically, was a big success.

Other things that have been noticed are that red toothbrushes sell faster than any other color, but green is the most popular for fountain pens. Summing up, Dr. Fookinsky contends that color may even indicate a person's tastes and habits. Intellectuals lead toward blue. Athletes of both sexes favor red. Egotists have a passion for yellow, and convivial people usually choose orange.

By their colors ye shall know them!—Hamilton Spectator.

Good Nerve Tonic

Canadian Troops Are Drinking Milk In Large Quantities

Lieut.Col. Ralph H. Webb, of Winnipeg, general manager of Canadian Legion War Services, on a visit here to Toronto that soldiers of Canada's new army are buying "enormous quantities of milk" in dry canteens. The dry canteens serve only milk, tea, coffee and soft drinks as beverages.

In the Royal Canadian Air Force messes, milk is preferred by all ranks above all other beverages. Officers say it is good for the nerves, Col. Webb stated.

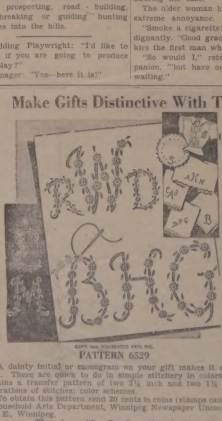
Ready For Anything

Women of Horsefly, B.C., an old mining town are ready for wartime. They hold many prominent positions —operate gas stations, the general store, post office, telephone office, hotel—while the men are on war service, prospecting, road building, trail-breaking or guiding hunting parties into the hills.

Budding Playwright: "I'd like to know if you are going to produce my play?"

Manager: "Yes—here it is!"

Make Gifts Distinctive With These



SEND FOR PATTERN NO. 6276

PATTERN 6529

A dainty initial or monogram on your gift makes it delightfully personal. These are quick to do in simple stitchery in colors. Pattern 6529 contains a transfer pattern of two 2¼ inch and two 1¼ inch alphabets; illustrations of stitches; color schemes.

To obtain this pattern send 20 cents in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) to Household Arts Department, Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg.

There is no Alice Brooks pattern book published.

Distribution Of Prize Money Taken From Treasure Ships Was Common In Olden Days

Submarine Surrender

British Destroyers Rescue Entire German Crew

An eye-witness aboard a British destroyer tells of the attack on a German submarine by depth bombs and the U-boat's coming to the surface to surrender.

The British ships were seeking the German underwater craft in northern waters when reports received told of an enemy U-boat located to the south. The destroyers raced to the spot and began to quarter the sea on a pre-arranged plan.

Guns were manned, depth charges ready. Suddenly a flag hoisted by one destroyer indicated the scent had been picked up. Depth charge after depth charge was dropped. The detonations of those massive canisters about the size of dustbins seemed to squeeze the air. They shook the ships from stem to stern and exploded and raised huge mushroom-shaped hummocks of water which burst upwards in a great spout of spray tinged grey by the high explosive.

Then the attacked was suspended and watch kept for the U-boats to roll-take because of oil, which soon sighted. The attack was renewed. Finally a submarine broke surface bow first. The compressed air was leaking. There was only enough pressure left to blow the tanks and come to the surface to give the crew a chance for their lives. Then the commander decided to do. The sub's stern was still submerged when the hooting Asdics announced and men began to tumble up on deck.

It was a case of surrender. Some of the U-boat's crew were leaping overboard. Others held up their hands. Destroyers approached, lowered boats and rescued the entire crew.

The submarine dying her stern vertically in the air and sank stern first in a flurry of whitened water and an ever-widening patch of iridescent oil.

Hunting For Whales

Report That Nazis Use The Oil To Make Butter

German twin-engined flying boats used by Lufthansa in Atlantic surveys are now "hunting whales" off the Falkland Islands, William van Dusen of Pan-American Airways has reported.

He quotes a former representative of the German Lufthansa in the United States as his source of information. The agent, also a German, he says, told him the birds were flitting about the South Atlantic.

"Raiding?" asked Van Dusen. "No. Scouting."

"For ships?" "No, for whales."

The agent, according to Van Dusen, said one of the catapult "mother" ships was also with the Graf Von Spee fleet for use of Atlantic. He quoted the whaling fleet for use of the craft had enabled them to fill their production of whale oil to 300 per cent. In a third the time they used to need to corval the big floaters.

"What kind of explosives do you make out of whales?" Van Dusen asked.

"Explosives! No," was the reply. "For butter."

"We never heard of anybody milking a whale with a strpidone," smiled Van Dusen. "You can't tell us you get butter that way."

"No," agreed the agent. "If Der Fuehrer says it's butter—it's butter!"

Now Serving His Country

Expert Safe Blower Has Become A Respectable Citizen

Lady Cynthia Colville, Lady-in-Waiting to Queen Mary, has led one of the underworld's most skilled burglars from crime to restitution.

Ernest X., whose personal file in Scotland Yard's Rogues Gallery is one of the bulkiest, walked into his basement room in Shoreditch and flung a newspaper on the ground.

"I'm going to pack up," he said to his pale, drawn wife.

When Lady Cynthia first met Ernest, he was an expert "ring" cracking safes all over the country.

Regularly she dropped in to see him. She helped him to find a job as a laborer, and he promised that he would never go back to crime again. He worked hard and long.

Today Ernest is still a laborer. He is working in dungarees to help the country in which he was once a pariah.

Not Interested

The cavalry subaltern was dancing with a haughty young woman and not making a very good job of it.

Presently he said, "I'm afraid I'm not doing well this evening—there's a matter of fact, I'm a little stiff from polo."

The young woman answered icily, "It's a matter of indifference to me where you were born."

Collects Annual Tribute

England's king collects annual tribute from America. St. Peter's Episcopal church, Freehold, N.J., pays one peppercorn (black pepper seed) for each year of the church's existence under the colonial charter, granted more than 200 years ago.

One advantage the Royal Navy has over the army in time of war is the distribution of prize money. Capture of enemy ships means "spondulicks" in the pockets of the tars, but not to the same extent as in the brave days of old. Nowadays prize money is divided between the whole fleet instead of going to the ship making the capture. Of course, the Crown takes out a percentage. There is also prize bounty based on the complement of any enemy armed ship taken or sunk.

It was in the wars against France and Spain that British tars really made money out of prizes. In October, 1799, in the Bay of Biscay, the British ships Nalaid, Alcemene, Triton and Ethalion fell in with the Spanish ships Thetis and Santa Brigada, homeward bound from Vera Cruz. They were captured. Aboard the Thetis was treasure to the value of £1,417,266 and on the Santa Brigada chests of money valued at $1,400,000.

This treasure was deposited in the Bank of England and when the necessary adjustments had been made there was a noble "share-out" for officers and men. Each captain received $203,650. Each lieutenant $25,500. Each warrant officer, $12,000. Each midshipman $4,000 and every seaman and marine $915.

To get the present-day values multiply those sums by five.

The largest treasure to be brought back to England by a single expedition was that captured by Captain George Anson. Anson's gallant admiral left England on September 18, 1740, with a fleet which was poorly manned, wretchedly equipped and infested with rotten food, owing to graft in the Admiralty and the dockyards.

He lost many ships, his hands died like flies, and by June 15, 1744, he returned to England after circumnavigating the globe in the battered ship Centurion, his admiral-ship. He had $2,500,000 in treasure taken out of the Manila galleon in the Pacific Ocean which went wild. It took 32 carts to carry the treasure to the Tower of London, and the sea-scarred survivors of the expedition rode on the carts. The whole voyage aroused such admiration that the Admiralty gave up its rights and the whole treasure was distributed.—Ronald Kenyon in the Vancouver Province.

Disappears From Berlin

Hitler's Brother Missing Since He Discussed Adolf's Amata

Only one member of the house of Hitler is allowed to talk about Hitler's affairs. Black-whiskered Alois Hitler, the second half-brother of the Fuehrer, forgot this maxim and is now missing from his chromium-plated eating house near Berlin's Fifth Avenue—the Kurfuerstendamm.

It was Alois' pleasure to quote his famous brother before customers. A waiter of their production of Mein Kampf heard him and reported to his chief, Heinrich Himmler. Then Alois was called to the telephone, left the cafe hurriedly and has not been seen since.

Employees of this former restaurant keeper who owned the property by divorcing his English wife and hitching his chuckwagon to his brother's star, are wondering in whispers what has happened to the boss. The sole echoes of the Hitlers in the cafe now are five pictures of Adolf.

Alois is the son of his father's second marriage. Adolf was born to his father's first wife. Another Alois came to power Alois was running a little coffee stall.

Ventilation For Poultry House

Each Bird Requires Four Square Feet Of Floor Space

Like many people, chickens are susceptible to colds at this season. Change of quarters, poor ventilation, overcrowding, dampness, infection and undernourishment are listed among the chief causes of colds in poultry flocks.

For proper ventilation each bird should have four square feet of floor space. If the opening in the front of the house extends all the way across it has sometimes been found advisable to close it for from two to six feet at each end depending upon the length of the house, to stop drafts along the end walls. The roof should also be checked to eliminate leaks.

Hard On The Dogs

Nothing Left When Army Chefs Finish With Meat Bones

Dogs are going to have a dog's life indeed if their fellow members of the Canadian active service force and the army chefs follow orders to the letter.

For instance meat bones must not be discarded before being put through a boiling process to extract the nutritional value.

Result: Soup for the soldiers.

Add result: Bare bone for the dog.

Ice-service men in Jamaica are trying to revive the famous West Indies regiment, which has a remote beginning about 150 years ago.

Canadian Flying Clubs

Engaged In Training Pilots For Royal Air Force

For the duration of the war, the Canadian Flying Clubs Association must be "prepared to lend every effort towards whatever tasks may be entrusted to them by defence authorities, and this we are anxious to do," Major M. A. Seymour of St. Catharines, Ont., told the association in his presidential address at the 11th annual general meeting at Ottawa.

Long before war broke out, several clubs of the association embraced a plan whereby recruits for the Royal Canadian Air Force received primary training in the machines and with the club instructors, the Dominion government contributing to the expenses incurred by the clubs. Such primary training for the R.C.A.F. was broadened after the outbreak of war to include other clubs of the 28 now affiliated with the association.

"At the present time," said the president, "every club with the exception of one which is undergoing reorganization, is engaged in this training. Whatever may be the requirements of the government in regard to the future, the clubs have pledged their unqualified assistance and support."

The last year has been the most active in the history of the clubs, Major Seymour said. Total flying time for the 11 months to the end of November was 28,517 hours, an increase of 36 per cent. over the whole of 1939.

The flying clubs in their 11 years have supplied some 500 pilots and 100 air engineers to civil and service aviation. These figures, representing about 20 per cent. of pilots trained, do not include the number of members who may have joined the air force since the outbreak of war, a proportion was 50 per cent. to civil aviation in Canada, 35 per cent. to the Royal Air Force, and 15 per cent. to the R.C.A.F.

One western club, the president said, had contributed 24 pilots to civil aviation in Canada, and another western club which he likewise did not identify, had sent 25 pilots to the R.A.F.

"We are pleased to be able to report," said Major Seymour, "that no serious or fatal accidents occurred at flying clubs this year."

May Be Good Idea

Texas Teachers Would Like To Eliminate Some Of Frills

Somebody is always coming along with new ideas to push education farther along the path of progress. But the Dallas (Texas) Teachers' Association now suggests that maybe a little less advancement would be the cause some good. The recommendations were made for the benefit of the public school system, but anyone who ever had the remotest association with schools will be interested.

Generally, it is suggested that schools get back to the old-fashioned theory of the "three R's". The teachers would also cut out pep squads and take athletic programs down a peg or two. And to top it off, they would like to keep youngsters in elementary schools an extra year to polish them off before sending them to high school.

Frills can be carried too far. And the trappings of progressive education can be brought to a point where the effect is confusion. No matter how they're taught, readin', writin' and 'rithmetic must still remain paths to curriculum. Perhaps the Dallas teachers are right in believing these rudiments may as well be dished out straight.—Kitchener, Ont., Record.

Heal Broken Bones

Use Oxygen To Bring About Quick And Effective Healing

"Ballooning" of infected and broken bone points with oxygen to bring about quick and effective healing was reported to the Southern Medical Association.

The points actually are blown up like a toy balloon, said Dr. E. Bennette Henson of Charleston, W. Va., after enough fluid has been withdrawn to create an air space.

The treatment was designed to separate the parts of the bone and tissue which sometimes adhere because a stiff joint, and also to aid healing by putting oxygen in direct contact with the bone as it grows back together. This stimulates the repairing process.

Slightly Out Of Date

Chicago Motor Club Would Cancel Some Old Traffic Laws

The Chicago Motor Club has filed complaints against vehicular traffic regulations they describe as "slightly outmoded".

Milwaukee's ordinance which prohibits motorists from parking their cars more than an hour unless a horse is attached to it.

Nevada's law forbidding camels on the main highways.

Ohio's rule against riding a jackass at a rate in excess of six miles an hour.

The Monmouth, Ore., prohibition of girls entering an automobile unless accompanied by a chaperon.

A hangover from Aztec Indian speech is the name coyote, from Aztec coyotl.

Will Supply Troops

Australia Is In Full Co-operation With The Empire

As has been forecast for some considerable time, the Australian Commonwealth will need to expand military force overseas very shortly. Already it had been an important contribution to the Royal Air Force; now it will supplement that by a contingent of some twenty thousand men who will take their places along with the soldiers of Canada, Great Britain and France in the front line against the Huns.

This is only what we have been expecting our cousins in Australia to do. In the ringing words of Premier Menzies, this announcement constitutes the most eloquent answer to the broadcasts of German propaganda, which is hoping daily that the Empire Dominions are not as one with British. Once more the answer to this foolish hope will be made by Australian soldiers in Europe, by thousands of Australian airmen and by the Australian navy, which is cooperating fully with the British navy.

The record of Australia in the World War was a splendid one. With a population of a scant five millions, Australia lost over sixty thousand dead and nearly 155,000 wounded, and her troops enjoyed a reputation for bravery and for dogged determination second to none. It may be taken for granted that they will play their part with equal distinction in the conflict that lies before them.

Australia's plans in regard to air defence are on a far more extensive than was originally indicated, due to the negotiations which have been concluded at Ottawa. Australia is anxious that her air contingent shall retain its separate identity. It has been decided that there will be 28,500 pupils, 3,000 mariners and observers and 50,000 men for ground staffs, but that of the pupils about 2,000 will come to Canada for final training; the balance receiving their complete training in their homeland.

Australia has already trained one division of 20,000 men which is ready for service overseas and which it is expected will be doing its bit on the Front soon. The second contingent will, it is anticipated, be of the same size and will be the first air force unit as it has completed its preparations.

This is great news for the Empire. It will also be great news—but of a very different kind—for Hitler and the Huns. They developed a lively respect for the Australians in the last war, and it will be up to Hitler's men any particular ground for elation to learn that, now as then, "Australia will be there!"—Montreal Star.

Has Increased Business

Popularity Of Chamberlain's Umbrella Opens Up New Market

Even Mr. Chamberlain's umbrella, honored exclusively in a song, "a million, million, million 'gamps'" which exist in Great Britain, is helping to fight the Nazis on the front where economic warfare is being waged.

A large increase during the past year in orders for "Chamberlains," as the umbrellas have been nicknamed, has ben attributed by manufacturers to the Prime Minister's influence.

Now the umbrella's increased popularity is being exported to Europe as moral support to Britain and at the expense of the Nazis.

The Chamberlain umbrella from the British market of rayon umbrella cloths made in Germany, under subsidy from the German Government, has driven "Chamberlains" of cotton which is being eagerly taken. Already Lancashire-produced colored woven umbrella cloths are on the market and are selling in quantity for the first time for several years.

A North of England textile expert reports: "The British cloth is vastly superior to that recently obtained from the Continent, and as regards price it will be much ahead of the German goods.

"There is a parallel case with certain high-grade novelty furnishing fabrics made in vat-dyed rayon yarns; they are not only better in design and general appearance than anything previously imported, but they have an excellent degree of fastness to light. German goods fade in more than one sense of the term."

Value Of Crops

Gross Value In 1939 Is The Highest Since 1928

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has estimated the gross value of the principal field crops produced in Canada in 1939 at $635,766,600, compared with $544,443,000 in 1938, indicating a gain of $91,231,900.

The 1939 yield is the highest recorded since 1930, when field crop production was valued at $662,040,900.

The 1939 wheat crop in Canada is valued at $251,371,000, representing an increase of $45,876,000, as compared with the 1938 valuation.

Fully Prepared

Canada's navy is fully prepared and equipped to take care of any enemy mine-sowing operations on the Atlantic or the Pacific coast, Commander C. R. H. Taylor, director of personnel in the Royal Canadian navy, said in an interview at Winnipeg.

Consideration For Animals

War-Time Organization In England Looks After Their Welfare

The war has brought so many organizations into existence in England that the country has now more which are readily recognized by their alphabetical letters than the United States has. One which has been little heard of is the NARPAC which has at least the merit of spelling out a word. It stands for the National Air Raids Precautions Animals Committee, and as its name betokens, it is devoted to the care of animals before, during and after air raids.

As everyone knows, the British are great animal lovers. There is hardly a home, be it ever so humble, which has not got a dog or cat, often both, to say nothing of multitudes of other pets from mice to rabbits. And animals not having the understanding of mankind, get terribly frightened at a loud noises such as guns or bombs. There has been added so much terrorism among animals in the London area as in other parts of the country, that the Government stands on their behalf are as efficient as for human beings. Tens of thousands of families have found that their animals have made, or are making, a home-to-house canvass of the country enquiring what animals are there handling a tag for each animal, so that if it runs way through fright, as animals are liable to do, and is found running about in search of or crouching in a strange doorway, ownership is quickly established by the tag which can be taken back by a local Narpac worker, if the animal is registered at the central organization in London.

There are also provisions to owners of pets and livestock on the protection of their animals, first aid treatment, and in every community fully equipped with drugs, anaesthetics and instruments, to deal with casualties, veterinaries giving their services free.

It is pleasing to know that such consideration is being taken to care for animals, and that it is just what might be expected of the British people.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Design Not Artistic

But British Army's Tin Hat Will Serve Many Purposes

The London correspondent of the Ottawa Journal, says: The British soldier's tin hat undoubtedly the most artistic in design of all European models. Whereas the French and German helmets in particular are of more or less Grecian or Roman ogive is frankly an inverted soup-plate.

But it atones for its aesthetic shortcomings by its multiple utility.

It was not till midway in the last war that the helmet's value made its debut, but soldier ingenuity—for improvisation is the whole art of war—immediately found many uses for it. It served all sorts of purposes, from match-striker to egg-boiler. It made a good pillow in a barn billet, and was useful for baling for a soaking-bowl. It might even serve at a pinch as a container for Mousey, whose fellow-experts found out them quite handy as frying-pans.

Of course, the interfering brass hats soon found a new and sinister role of mar-sports, and a general order appeared some time in 1917 sternly discouraging all such improvisations, and the helmet resumed its cold usually be ignored safely. And even behind the lines the A.S.C. and the bowler still have his gaspers and matches. You can't keep a good idea down.

Not Very Flattering

Ladies Require Vivid Make-up Under Modern Lights

Paris is not as black as London at night. In fact, it is only blue. Street lighting is dim blue and so are the lights on open-air terraces of the cafes as well as in many homes. But there's a catch to it. This light has by no means flattering and experts have set themselves the task of creating the perfect "blue-out" make-up for ladies. Rouge and lipsticks are becoming more colorful than ever, and several new shades are likely to appear on the market before the end of the month. Nails Sketch. The difficulty so far has been to find a shade which is becoming under blue light and also in ordinary light, as it was found that the perfect shade for one light looks like Sioux warpaint in the other.

Engineer Had Last Word

And President Of Railroad Could Not Dispute It

Daniel Willard, president of the B. & O. Railroad, took a trip to Washington in his private car, and found that the train pulled into the station sauntered up to see the engineer.

"I thought we had a rule that this train should not go faster than 60 around the curves," he said: "I had a speedometer in my car and it registered 85 doing the curves."

Speedometer in the cab said 60," said the engineer. "I didn't see your car going past me any time."

Greater London's animal population includes about 40,000 horses, 8,000 cattle, 18,000 pigs, 6,000 sheep, 400,000 dogs and 1,500,000 cats.

Wild rice growing in shallow water is harvested by Chippewa Indian women by beating it directly into the canoe. 2358

SUFFERS FROM SOVIET BOMBARDMENT

A street scene in Helsinki, the capital of Finland, which is now rapidly being battered to ruins by Soviet bombs.

Take Medical Course

Canadian Born Japanese Girls Study Dentistry And Medicine At Alberta University

Two Canadian-born Japanese girls are studying dentistry and medicine at the University of Alberta with the idea of returning to Japan and practising on behalf of needy and suffering persons in that country.

Yachiho Yoneyama and Misao Yoneyama are daughters of a farmer at Nanoy, B.C., near Vancouver. Yachiho is the first woman student ever to register in dentistry at the university and Misao is studying the arts and medicine course.

Yachiho, enrolled in second year of dentistry, is an excellent student, according to members of the faculty.

When "only a few years old," the girls went to Japan where they attended school for several years and learned to speak Japanese fluently. They returned to Canada and attended public and high school in Nanoy.

Because the standard of living is lower in Japan than in Canada, the girls said people there have poor teeth and their bodies are weaker. Yachiho and Misao hope their Canadian-learned knowledge will help to alleviate suffering caused by the poor teeth and diseases.

Both are well known on the university campus, where the diligent students, rapidly becoming experts in their fields.

A United Country

Bank Of Montreal President Confident War Will Be Brought To Successful Conclusion

Mr. Huntly R. Drummond, president of the Bank of Montreal, addressing the annual meeting of the shareholders of the bank, struck a responsive note when he said:

"We are united country in our war effort." "It remains for us to bring the full strength of a united Canada to the work of prosecuting the war to a successful conclusion while at the same time keeping our affairs so in hand that we may enter the readjustments of post-war conditions as free of inflation as possible, with debts at the minimum possible and with our resources unimpaired.

"I am confident that just as we have entered as a united Canada into the fiery ordeal of war so we shall emerge a nation one at heart but more mature in thought and aspiration, ready to go forward as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations to the great destiny which undoubtedly awaits this country."

In referring to the Bank's financial condition, the president observed, "It has always been the policy of the Bank to make adequate provision for doubtful accounts and I can say with full confidence that the affairs of your Bank were never in a stronger position.

To manufacture an automobile permitting a driver to sit on the right instead of the left requires the alteration of 1,500 parts.

Hummingbirds can feed their young while on the wing.

Overcame Difficulties

How London Man Carries On Business During Blackout

Over here we read about the "blackout" but unless we had actual experience of it we cannot appreciate how black it really is. We know that already the traffic accidents have caused more deaths and injuries than all the air raids during the last war. We know about darkened windows, stores, dim blue lights in street cars and buses, the outward wear of white articles of clothing and so on, but the best indication of how black the blackout is was heard over the air the other night from Old London when a man who operates a news-stand at the Strand tube railway station related how he managed his job.

After initial difficulties he concentrated on only the most asked-for papers and magazines and displays them in the same place every day. There are only three evening papers in London, and these as he is by them he does not see his stock. He can identify them by the feel of the paper. In the same way he can identify coins, half-pennies and pennies having different edges from edges of silver coins the same size—shillings and half-crowns. He has several hundred regular customers and he does not see their faces. He only hears voices and knows what each wants if they merely say "Paper". There are some he can identify by the sound of their footsteps as they approach.

That's a pretty good idea of how black it is over in Old London. One can understand how the people loathe it and how they will be longing for the summer evenings to arrive.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

The Dazzle Man

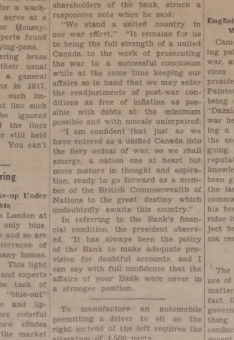
English Painter Knows The Best Way To Camouflage Ships

Camouflaging of ships with dazzling paint is again being done in the war, and it is reported that the services of Mr. Norman Wilkinson, president of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colors, are again being utilized. He is known as the "Dazzle Man" because during the last war he dazzled the enemy by painting a ship so that it is difficult for the enemy to see which way she is going. Mr. Wilkinson owes a big reputation as a marine painter. His knowledge of the sea and ships has been gained at first hand, for during the last war he was a lieutenant-commander in the R.N.V.R. One of his best pictures hangs in the corridor in Buckingham Palace, the subject being the Royal Cutter Britannia reefing in a high wind.

Has Only One Friend

The Ottawa Journal says the measure of Soviet Russia's villainy in the matter of Finland is found in the fact that outside of Germany no government in the world has anything but utter detestation for her conduct. Stevie stick together, but decent people look on in horror.

As a form of salutation, residents of Tibet stick out the tongue.



NOBODY LOVES ME! —News of the World.

Athabaska Oil Mine

One Hundred Billion Barrels Of Virgin Petroleum?

(By Pratt Kuhn)

You'll perhaps remember my visit to, and description of, the famous Pitt Pen mine in Manitoba. That was copper, zinc, gold, etc., being extracted from the earth—with a tremendous reserve good for many years of operation.

Here's another type of "mine", but it is liquid gold that is a very superior product, according to reports, and very, very necessary in the world's future development in the mechanized age.

A few years the writer has been interested in the so called tar sands of Alberta—only however from the standpoint of how they got there and why the oil could not be extracted.

You may not know that this field was discovered over 150 years ago (in 1788) by Peter Bond in the decade of the Louisiana Purchase.

The location and extent as determined now of this 1000 square formation covers over 2,000 square miles, and some places the petroleum bed is 200 feet thick. Here is a potential oil reserve of a hundred billion barrels. When you read that the oil fields in the world, since men first tapped the earth, have produced not one-third of this quantity of oil you have some conception of what this reserve means to the world—and Canada in particular.

Why was nothing done before this? Well, first there was no market—then a process to get the oil from the sands was hard to develop, but both problems have been solved.

The International Bitumen Co., has erected the first plant which, by proven method, can make complete extraction and refinement from the Alberta oil sands. This is at Bitumount, 40 miles north of Edmonton on the banks of the Athabaska River.

Even more ambitious are the plans of Sir Edward Peacock, who, after a decade of research perfected an extraction process and now has a plant under construction and development on their leasehold.

Now, where is their market, and how can they reach it?

Well, I'll tell you that and knowing that the navies of the world run on high quality—it will be an easy matter to run a pipeline eastward to Lake Superior on Hudson Bay—for our oil will be 2,000 miles closer to the Old Country than the Texas fields—and who is more welcome to their products than the mother country.

A natural question is—what part have Canadians taken in developing this Athabaska oil mine?

Well, the Sir Edgar Judians who showed the land to Peter Bond. His engineering staff who saw that a road was built and the oil soaked sands were dug from the surface with intense heat.

For a hundred years—till 1875—Bond's stories were taken as gospel, but then the Dominion Government sent their geologist John Macoun, whose report recalled the celebrated Athabaska naturalist, Alexander Bell so much that he set out to make a survey of the mystery area.

Remember that the internal combustion engine was unknown and Bell thought that the oil in the sands might be used for roofing and paving.

The Geological Society drilled an oil well at Fort McMurray in 1894 and for 20 years after men tried to drill wells while at the time they were walking on the oil they sought below the surface.

Then one R.C. Fitz from the Dominion Government mines branch. He mapped the territory carefully and checked the logs of the dry wells that were being drilled, whereupon he took action on his reports.

Oil land was withdrawn from "wildcatters" and surveys carefully made and to-day Mr. Ells, while he does not estimate the underground surroundings is convinced that the investigated area is more than a fraction of the actual tract—which is a third of the total Dominion area.

There's about a barrel of oil in two tons of tar sand, which you can crumble the sand in your hands without soiling them.

Mr. Ells is 61. Well, remember the Flin Flon ore flotation process. That's what Ells invented at Athabaska.

The Alberta Research Council was successful in erecting a plant that worked after a month's laundry, scrubbing sand with air bubbles and hot soapy water to recover, not the petroleum, but the fine silt separated from it.

R. A. Clark was the patient engineer of the "wash tub"—and his machine gurgled the precious black oil into waiting barrels.

Then Dominion geology got re-energy by-products from gas to coke. There are others who have given years of effort in this field like R. C. Wallbridge, who has a lot to say on removing residual water and sand from the separated oil. The process was financed in the United States.

To cut this story short the Mc-Murray Athabaska formation Waterways at the end of steel on the Athabaska. Edmonton, Alberta is no spot to visit in winter without sealskin boots.

But we do think that the boosted natural resources of this area will be immeasurably boosted by the coming development of the Athabaska oil sands.—Material digested by permission from article in MacLean's Magazine, Dec. 1, 1939, written by Mr. Dyson Carter.

Editor's note: If you like this sort of article, write your approval to Winnipeg Newspaper Union, Mc-Dermot Ave, Winnipeg, and we'll try to get you more.

Hard To Decide

Seeing an elderly lady with a suitcase standing bewildered in the midst of the free-o'clock stampede of commuters through Grand Central, says the New Yorker, a kindly man stopped and asked if he could help her. "Why, thank you very much," she said, in a gratified way. "But I don't believe you can. I'm trying to make up my mind whether to have dinner in town or go home."

A certain vine from tropical Africa will cling to glass and eat away the surface when planted beside a window.

Unless you bear with the faults of a friend, you betray your own.

Sweeten for Energy with Bee Hive

POURING SPOUT TO SAVE THE SYRUP

SYL. APPS

Bee Hive Syrup

Chewing Gum Reduces Tension

(By Dr. Morris Fishbein)

It has been suggested repeatedly that one of the chief benefits of smoking and chewing gum is their value as outlets for increased tension. It has been said that these habitual movements of the body represent release of such inner tension.

Fidgeting, wriggling and gumchewing are forms of muscular movements which may be beneficial to the human body because they afford an excess pressure.

Recently psychologists at Columbia University made a study of 20 people during a period of 20 days to find out whether chewing gum was in fact a means of relaxation. Each of the persons concerned was tested daily, while not chewing; second, while chewing ordinary chewing gum, and third, while allowing a flavored candy tablet to melt in the mouth.

It was necessary first of all to find some measurement of tension of muscles. This was by watching how much one of the persons concerned could push a working key and recording restless movements. In many of these subjects it was found that tension as measured by decrease of restless movements was greater about 10 per cent. during chewing.

Studies were also made to determine whether habitual gum chewing is a habit had any relations to fatigue. Fatigue produces increased psychologic tension. When people are tired from over-work and over-sitting, the use of tea and coffee seems to increase tension, on the other hand. It was found in these studies, chewing tended to decrease tension. The effects were very variable. Chewing gum is hardly sufficient to increase fatigue.

A study was also made to find out whether chewing during work would interfere in any way with the work output. Because of this decrease of tension. It was found that with the possible exception of work in which a whole new performance is being learned, chewing while working does not interfere with the work. Indeed in some kinds of work, like number checking and typing, the work it said to be facilitated.

This new scientific evidence will be good news to the manufacturers of chewing gum. Prof. H. L. Hollingsworth, under whose direction these studies were made, says that perhaps one of the greatest values of gum is the striking fact that during the last few years the amount of chewing gum manufacturers have enjoyed greater prosperity.

Given Intensive Training

Regulations Are Strict For Recruits Joining Canadian Navy

From prairies, sea coast and great lakes thousands of young men have flocked to the call of the Royal Canadian navy. At R.C.N.V.R. posts, scattered throughout the Dominion, those who have been accepted are being given intensive training which will qualify them for a place in the Canadian war effort.

The minimum education requirements call for a high school entrance. Regulations specify approximately 20 months' training before six weeks; and after that technical training begins and one's advancement depends on his ability. Applicants must be "white." British subjects resident in Canada for at least two years prior to enlistment, but the "white" qualification does not bar Indians.

Loyal To Allies

Jews And Arabs In Palestine Have Volunteered

Hizmar Ben-Avi, Jewish journalist and author arriving from Palestine on the American expressed Enter, and their loyalty of Jews and Arabs to the Allies. The cessation of hostilities between these two races in Palestine.

Turkey's military power is great, in an interview with the returning influence in the Near East of power in the Balkans, he said Turkey was not likely to be drawn into the war, adding any Soviet aggression against it.

Expect Famine In Europe

Reliable reports reaching Rotterdam from Germany and Poland indicated that a serious famine similar to the Middle Ages is expected as the Nazis are systematically exploiting the country's supplies. Under the general interpretation of war last September, it is said to create a disaster such as has been seen in modern times, reports said.

One of Jupiter's nine moons is about 2,000,000 miles from the planet and requires about two years for one complete revolution.

Opportune
Flour Mill
DELIA

To all our Customers, with us we have faithfully tried to serve, we wish

A Merry Xmas

and a

Happy and Prosperous New Year

McKAY & GATES
PROPRIETORS

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THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

Rev. JOHN S. CLARKE, Minister.

Sunday School	10.30 a.m.
Service of Worship	7.30 p.m.

And on Alternate Sundays:

Craigmyle	11.00 a.m.
Hand Hills	1.30 p.m.
Verdant Valley	12.15 p.m.
Michichi	2.15 p.m.

Come and Worship

Delia Inter-Denominational Sunday School

In the old school building every Sunday at 11 a.m.

Supt., Mr. N. J. McEwen.
Everybody welcome

Local Grain Prices.

(By J. I. Olsen, Alberta Pool Elevator)

TUESDAY, December 19, 1939.

Wheat (Red Spring)—	
No. 1 Northern	61½
No. 2 Northern	60
No. 3 Northern	58½
No. 4	55½
No. 5	46
No. 6	40½
Feed	36½
Wheat (Garnet)—	
1 C.W.	55
2 C.W.	52½
Oats—	
2 C.W.	28½
3 C.W.	24
Ex. 1 feed	23½
1 feed	21½
2 feed	17
Barley—	
3	32½
4	31½
Rejected	30
Feed	30
Flax—	
No. 1	50
No. 2	51
Rye—	
No. 1	47

Most Finnish place names have two spellings. Finnish and Swedish. This is because Sweden was for a long time the official ruler of Finland. It was not until after the World War that the Republic of Finland was established. Now, however, Finnish is the official language, but both spellings are used in many cases. Swedish place names persist, although the Finnish form is preferred and is employed exclusively in official documents.

The Russians early made an effort to wipe out Finnish language in order to make it a province of Russia.

More than 3,000,000 inhabitants in Finland, Asia.

Wheat Board Prices

Oct.	60
Dec.	54½
May	48½
July	44
Oct.	37½
Dec.	31½
May	30½
July	30½
Oct.	30½
Dec.	31

Subscription rates $1.50 per annum payable in advance.

Classified Advertising, such as Lost, Stolen or Strayed, Articles Wanted or For Sale, &c., 50c. first insertion. Each five lines or less; extra lines 10c per line. Subsequent insertions, 25c; extra lines 5c, prepaid. If charged 25c extra will be added.

Municipal, Legal and Reader Advertisements 10c per line first insertion. 10c per line each subsequent insertion.

Display Advertising and Local advertising on application.

Changes of advertising must reach this office not later than noon each Tuesday to insure insertion in the following issue.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1939

The Delia Times Has Pleasure in Wishing A Happy Xmas and A Prosperous New Year To all its Readers

CHRISTMAS

At this season last year, the world had been for the time that the dread spectre of war had been averted. Hopes were entertained that at Munich concessions had been made and agreements signed which, at last, would satisfy the leaders of the German Reich. These hopes are now shattered by men whose lust for power and dominion stops at no frontier, and Christmas, 1939, will find Canadian men at war on sea and in the air, while thousands more are ready for service on land. So far, Canadians have suffered little in this new struggle, either physically or financially. Public opinion and steps taken by the dominion government have prevented present profiteering, while taxation has not yet pressed heavily on consumers.

Under conditions such as these the Christmas message of "Peace on earth and goodwill to all men," will sound as idle mockery, and pessimism may suggest that the fruits of the harvest of 2,000 years of Christianity are bitter in the mouths of the people. Nevertheless, men of goodwill abound everywhere in this old world—even within the ranks of warring nations. Their influence, today, is eclipsed by the forces of evil and swamped by the rising tide of warlike hate—both passing phases in the long records of humanity. Eventually, time and circumstance will provide an opportunity for this great Christian philosophy to be put into practice for settlement of the present quarrel. It is sincerely to be hoped that it will not be neglected.

Local and District

Mrs R F Allen, of Calgary, was visiting in Delia last week end.

* * *

Paul Nelson, of Majestic, left for Edmonton last week.

* * *

Miss Ruby Edgley left by rail on Saturday for a few days vacation in Calgary.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs W D Fitzsimmons were visiting in Calgary during last week end

* * *

It is reported that Sam Thompson, Jr., has purchased the old Fred Diegel farm.

* * *

Mr and Mrs. Wesley Anderson, of Drumheller, were visitors at the home of Mr and Mrs. E M Bigelow on Sunday last.

* * *

Miss Jean Macdonald, who was visiting in Drumheller, returned to Delia last week, the guest of Mr. and Mrs E. A. Thompson

* * *

Mrs John Dmytruk and younger daughter left on Thursday to spend the holiday season with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Jason, at Pinewood, Ont.

* * *

Although the weather continues fine and bright, with no snow in sight, the lowering sun of short December days is having an effect upon temperatures Nights are distinctly chilly and Monday morning saw village sidewalks covered with a coating of hoar frost.

* * *

An executive meeting of the Delia Agricultural Improvement Association was held in the Rest Room on Saturday evening last, to consider the presentation of a report on last season's activities, and to formulate a program for the current year. The president, Leslie Dunfield, took the chair and the full slate of officers were present. It was decided to recommend the holding of a winter Short Course in Agriculture to cover, if possible, speakers on swine and poultry raising, tree and small-fruit planting, soil drifting, and also to urge the department to include a lady to speak on farm economics for the women. It was recommended that, in view of the potato crop failure, a further distribution of potato eyes be made as was done last spring and, finally, the executive plans to hold the association's annual field day as usual. A drive for increased membership was undertaken by the officers during the present week.

Effect of Ocean Freight Rates

Soaring ocean freight rates have had the result of diverting European wheat purchases to North America and away from the Southern Hemisphere.

Local School Sports

The recently organized Students' Union of the Delia School held a very successful dance in the Olympia Theatre on December 8th The proceeds are to be used to further athletic activities in the Delia community.

The students are very proud of their girls' softball team, the Delia "Red Shadows." Thumbnail sketches of the girls who, at present, make up the team will be printed in a later issue. The "Shadows" have completed a busy season, playing games in Hanna, Michichi, Morrin and Drumheller. They intend entering the provincial playoffs in 1940, and hope to give Delia a place on the softball map of Alberta.

Local Mechanic Given New Training Course

George Kestner, member of the mechanical service staff of William Gibson's garage, local Ford dealer, is taking a special course in service and repair work at the training school now being conducted by Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, in Calgary.

With the objective of maintaining highest standards of service to owners of Ford products, the company is sponsoring these schools in the seven branches across Canada and at the main plant in Windsor, Ontario.

The schools are open to members of the service departments in dealerships, and it is expected that all dealer service men will be given this special service training.

Greatest emphasis in the 1940 service training is placed on the servicing of the mechanical features and improvements which contribute to the riding comfort and driving stability of the 1940 Ford, Mercury and Lincoln Zephyr cars.

Particular attention is being paid to the improvements incorporated in steering, chassis springs, shock absorbers, torsion bar type stabilizer, finger tip gearshift, seat cushion design and the many other body and chassis changes which have made the riding qualities of the 1940 products outstanding.

In addition, the schools will provide complete mechanical training to cover the servicing of all new features introduced this year throughout the full range of Ford products.

Canadian Bacon for Allies

Even the hog is playing his part in Canada's war-time preparations. It is expected that the Dominion, along with the United States, will be expected to supply supplies of bacon which ordinarily come from the Scandinavian nations, Poland and other countries of the continent. Statistics supplied by the Canadian National Railways show that Canadian bacon exports during the last war rose from 37,312,000 pounds in 1913 to 114,910,000 pounds in 1916.

Card of Thanks

Many thanks to Majestic and Farrell Lake Institute, also S. H. S. C. Group, for lovely flowers sent to me. Thanks to friends and neighbors for visits and inquiries during my stay in hospital.

MRS GEORGE HOOVER

ARTICLE DEPICTS POSSIBILITIES OF NEW WHEAT USES

Anyone interested in seeing beautiful ladies clothed in dresses made from skim milk and shapely limbs covered with stockings made from coal, air and water; automobile bodies made from plastics derived from soya beans and wood; and many other wonders of scientific research, may do so by calling at The Delia Times' office. We have just received from the local line elevators a copy of the National Geographic Magazine, containing an illustrated article dealing with the latest discoveries of science. The line elevator companies, through the North-West Grain Dealers' Association, are advocating the establishment of a Western Division of the National Research Council. In this laboratory, scientists would seek to find new industrial uses for wheat in order to expand the markets for this cereal. They contend that wider markets would mean a better price for the farmer. After observing the progress made in finding new uses for soya beans, corn and other products of the land, described to the National Geographic, one cannot but feel that the dominion government should take early action in setting up a wheat research laboratory in the West.

Gold Produced In Canada

The quantity and value of gold produced in Canada in 1938 were the greatest ever recorded in the history of the Canadian mining industry, the amount from all primary sources totaled 4,735,-117 fine troy ounces valued at $165,203,-950 compared with 4,086,213 at $143,126,-493 in 1937. Of the total output in 1938 the mines of Ontario contributed 2 896,-477 fine ounces, Quebec 981,768, British Columbia 605,617 and Manitoba 185,706; lesser quantities were recovered in the Yukon, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia, the Northwest Territories and Alberta.

Minutes M.D. Council of Lambton

(Continued from page 1)

Moved by the Reeve that a Tax Sale be held next spring of lands where a satisfactory settlement has not been made out of the 1939 crop returns. Carried.

The leases of the following lands were ordered to be renewed after a satisfactory settlement had been made on the current year's rent.

NE 17-33-16-w.4th	F. H. Oliver.
NW 14-33-17-w.4th	J. J. Wilson.
N½ 14-32-16-w.4th	A. McLeod.
SE 8-33-16-w.4th	S. Hands.
NW 34-33-16 w.4th	J. Donald.
NE 28-33-16 w.4th	J. Donald.
SW 24-33-16 w.4th	G. G. Chubbetzt
NW 25-31-17-w.4th	O. R. Hands.
SW 9-32-17-w.4th	L. Martin.

The Secretary was instructed that further trips to Delia for the collection of taxes would be unnecessary

Couns. Cole and Farwell gave a report on the highlights of the convention of the Alberta Association of Municipal Districts which they attended.

The Reeve moved a vote of thanks to the councillors for their interesting and instructive report.

Moved by coun. Farwell that the accounts as presented be passed for payment Carried.

Meeting adjourned.

ACCOUNTS PASSED FOR PAYMENT

Office rent	$ 6.75
W. D. Fitzsimmons	4.00
Crown Lumber Co.	143.49
Burroughs	1.05
Floor Oil	11.00
Wm. Gibson	20.35
Alberta Association M.D	20.00
Mothers' Allowance	22.50
Western Municipal News	3.30
City of Calgary	13.08
B. Ramsay	8.00
L. Braaum (coal)	9.75
Imues Groceteria	12.01
Rent (Delia)	1.00
L. Dunfield	198.00
Russel Farwell	191.30
E. Nelson	171.40
W. L. Carter	201.40
V. J. McNair	190.00
E. H. Cole	198.10
W. G. Koning (J. Deaning)	20.00

PAYSHEETS

Div. 1	$178.35, $55.40,
Div. 2	$10.40, $52.50, $46.10, $42.00 $43.80, $34.40, $91.80
Div. 3	$101.20, $96.80, $36.80,

The Pioneer Store
PHONE 1

Wishes Everybody
A Merry Christmas
AND
A Happy and Prosperous New Year

W. B. DUNLOP
DELIA, Alta.

Here's Your Chance for a Real Holiday!
Special
Excursion Fares
WITH GENEROUS RETURN LIMITS AND STOPOVER PRIVILEGES

For your comfort - - - - Modern, air-conditioned coaches, sleepers and diners.

For your pocketbook - - Reduced Round Trip Fares in Coaches with reclining seats, Tourist or Standard Sleeping Cars.

For your enjoyment - - Attractive Meals at Reduced Prices in the Dining Car. An even less expensive lay service also available from the Diner to Coach and Tourist Car Passengers.

to PACIFIC COAST - VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, New Westminster. Tickets on sale daily to FEBRUARY 29th. Also low fares to Washington, Oregon and California.

to EASTERN CANADA - TORONTO, MONTREAL, HALIFAX and other points. Tickets on sale during DECEMBER and until JANUARY 5th.

to CENTRAL STATES - Certain points in MINNESOTA, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA, ILLINOIS, IOWA, SOUTH DAKOTA and WISCONSIN. Tickets on sale during DECEMBER and until JANUARY 5th.

Consult your C.N.R. Agent. Let him help you plan your winter holiday.

W39-211

CANADIAN NATIONAL

Highland Meat Market
Wishes its many Patrons
A Very Happy Christmas
and
A Prosperous New Year

YOUR ALBERTA-PACIFIC ELEVATOR AGENT
wishes you a
MERRY CHRISTMAS
BOUNTIFUL CROPS—SATISFACTORY PRICES
GOOD HEALTH and HAPPINESS
in the
NEW YEAR

To Wish Our Many Patrons
A Merry Christmas
and
A Happy New Year
THE CLUB CAFE
LEE FOOK, Proprietor

J. C. KNIGHT
MODEL CONFECTIONERY
Wishes all his many Customers
A Merry Christmas
and
A Prosperous New Year

1909 THE 1939
"NATIONAL"
Serving you for
30 Years
NATIONAL ELEVATOR COMPANY LTD.
WINNIPEG • CALGARY • EDMONTON • PORT ARTHUR

Season's Greetings!
To our many Friends and Patrons we wish a
Merry Christmas and A Happy and Prosperous New Year
E. L. LONG, John Deere Agent
TEXACO SERVICE STATION

BEER
THE
TRADITIONAL FAVORITE
FOR NEW YEAR GOOD CHEER
PLACE YOUR ORDER NOW FOR
ALBERTA BRAND BEERS
"THE BEST BEERS MADE"
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